PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION

No. 54,264.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
8-39 P.M.				
1907.				
23rd Nov.	EGYPT	7912		
30th „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
21st „	ARABIA	7903*		
28th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610		
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6603		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th „	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	28th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. 1907.
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure, 1907
TETOROFU MARU	..	K. Sato	16th Nov.	27th Nov.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	26th Nov.	8th Dec.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	4th Dec.	18th Dec.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	17th Dec.	29th Dec. 1908
MOYORO MARU	...	....	25th Dec.	8th Jan.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kou	7th Jan.	19th Jan.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 25th Nov.	11 a. m.	P. D & C.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 21st Nov.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 22nd Nov.	7 a. m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 25th Nov., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st Nov., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bogdad.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africaon, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

20th November, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA:

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec 1907
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Dec. 1907
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan. 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Padessich	1st Feb 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec.
* † F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	29th Feb. 1908.

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Piume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7388	A. Bilaffer	25th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Samoon House, 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date. 1907.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	3rd Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	17th „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	7th Jan. 08.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3369	21st „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	15th Feb. „
OLYMPIA	C.F.Osborne,R.N.R.	5124	29th „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	18th Mar „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	26th „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6,300	11th April „
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,369	19th „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May „
OLYMPIA	C.F.Osborne,R.N.R.	5,124	27th „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	25th „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6,300	15th July „

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 285
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 606
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MORE than 170 Military and Naval Messes, 120 Clubs and a large number of Officers and the leading Civilians in all parts of India and Burma now purchase their Wines, &c., from us. We import only from the Leading Wine Shippers and Merchants in Europe, and purchase at special trade rates.

Samples and Price List on application.

PHIPSON AND CO.,
WINE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY.

BURKE'S THREE STARS WHISKY.

Rs. 2 8 per bottle,

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

POL ROGER

CUVEE DE RESERVE
EXTRA SEC

CHAMPAGNE, 1900 VINTAGE

This fashionable and popular Champagne is now in great demand at the leading Clubs, Hotels and Restaurants in London.

CROFT MODY & Co.,

BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following:—

O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S FINE CROWN IMPERIAL PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
MOET and CHANDON'S DRY IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held or Reserved Class Boarders

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

ARTISTIC PIANOS,

AT POPULAR PRICES

EITHER FOR CASH OR GRADUAL PAYMENTS.

As a special inducement to those requiring a really FIRST CLASS PIANO, but who find the Monthly Payments on the two years' calculation a higher sum than they can conveniently afford, we are prepared to extend the period of Gradual Payments to THREE YEARS when required.

THE FINEST STOCK IN BOMBAY OF GRANDS AND UPRIGHTS SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

Piano Worth.	One Year per month.	Two Years per month.	Three Years per month.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
550	50	27	19
650	59	32	22-8
780	71	38-12	27
985	89-8	48-4	34
1,100	99-12	54-0	38
1,700	154-8	84-0	59
1,850	168-0	91-8	65

NO DEPOSIT REQUIRED.

JULIUS BLUTHNER,
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
RICHD. LIPP & SOHN,
GROTRIAN STEINWAG
NACNF
MARCKS & Co.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

DON'T MISS THE TIME TO SEND HOME XMAS! XMAS! XMAS!

JUST RECEIVED a large consignment of JAPANESE SILK GOODS, CURIOS, suitable for XMAS PRESENTS and XMAS CARDS.

BESSHO & CO.,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE

LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS, ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET.
AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co., 42/48, *Church Gate Street*, BOMBAY

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906
ISSUED FOR.....£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 2,75,00,000

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH

GREAT BRITAIN, CONTINENT, AMERICA AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	43 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 9	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFCATURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

OFFICES AND WORKS

Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMAN STORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh in stock throughout the year.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, CHESTNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, and MUSCATEL RAISINS, all guaranteed fresh, and of Italian produce.

PURE OLIVE OIL, and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, "the Genuine," only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, WORK BASKETS, etc., always in stock and in great demand.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

JULIUS GOVE!

JUST LANDED ex s. s. "CHANDA" 300 HORSES specially selected for the Bombay Market:—Teams, Pairs, Carriage Horses, Hacks, Chargers, Polo Ponies and Race Horses, etc.

JULIUS GOVE!

SCOTT'S STABLES,
GILDER STREET, BYCULLA.

FINEST TEAS.

LIPTON, LTD.

CHOICEST COFFEES.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nd—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d., to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

"The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices.

PRICE:—RS. 2.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "CIRCASSIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of Through-Bills of Lading are requested to make it written, not verbal, application regarding their goods failing. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 20th November, 1907.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. COY.,
BOMBAY AGENCY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having RETURNED from his temporary leave, has resumed charge of this Office from the 21st instant.

E. SCARPA,
AGENT-GENERAL.

BOMBAY, THE 21ST NOVEMBER, 1907.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF AN IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

EAST AGRIPADA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME, E WARD.

SCHEME NO. XXXII.

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) of the above Act, Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provision of Section 23 of the said Act, made a Scheme for the Improvement of certain portions of BYCULLA and TARWADI SECTIONS of the Municipal E Ward of the City of Bombay within the limits of the area, comprised within thick red lines on the map (plan No. 30, dated 4th November 1907), with the exception of the portions coloured yellow on the map, and bounded as follows :—

AS TO BLOCK A :—

On or towards the East by the property bearing New Survey No 3653.

On or towards the South (proceeding from East to West) by the properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3669 and 3670 respectively, a portion of Parel Road and by the property bearing New Survey No. 3592.

On or towards the West by a portion of G. I. P. Railway, and by portions of properties bearing New Survey Nos 3595 and 3596 respectively.

On or towards the North by the property bearing New Survey No. 3597, and by the portions of Parel Road and Victoria Road.

AS TO BLOCK B :—

On or towards the East (proceeding from North to South) by a portion of Delisle Road, the property bearing New Survey No. 3461, portion of Haines Road, the property bearing New Survey No. 3475 and another portion of Haines Road.

On or towards the South by the property bearing New Survey No. 3472, portion of property bearing New Survey No. 3477, the properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3472 and 3589 respectively, portions of Sankli Street and Ripon Road and by the property bearing New Survey No. 3555.

On or towards the west by portion of Morland Road, portions of properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3/30 & 3483 respectively and by portion of Ripon Road.

On or towards the North by portion of property bearing New Survey No. 3491, portion of Haines Road, portion of property bearing New Survey No. 3450 and by the portion of Clerk Road.

And that the office of the said Board at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a map (plan No. 30, dated 4th November 1907) of the area comprised therein and the statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

DATED THIS 12TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1907.

G. O. W. DUNN.
Chairman of the Board.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STATIONERY, ETC.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, 27th November, 1907, for the SUPPLY of the above during the twelve months commencing from 1st January, 1908.

2. Tender forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of stationery, etc., required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each copy. No refund will be made on account of unused Tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with a heading as above and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. All stationery, etc, to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper,

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 7th November, 1907.

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, POONA.

CLASSES for SUB-OVERSEERS, MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

CANDIDATES for the Sub-Overseer Class must have passed the School Final or Matriculation Examination.

Candidates for the Mechanical or Electrical Engineering Class must have passed Anglo-Vernacular Standard VI.

The courses are for three years.

Applications for admission will be received till 31st December ; the Classes begin early in January.

For Prospectus and Application Form send address with half anna stamp to—

THE WORKSHOP SUPERINTENDENT.

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TO TIMBER MERCHANTS & CONTRACTORS

THE STRAITS INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE of SINGAPORE (Straits Settlements), Timber Department, will be pleased to receive enquiries for TIMBER of all kinds, cut from their own Timber concessions and put through their Steam Saw Mills, F. O. B. and C. I. F., prices quoted.

Proforma invoices forwarded on receipt of specifications. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Obtain your Timber at FIRST COST and save, you know.

AGENTS WANTED.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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Membership to it will ensure you the BEST READING for your leisure hours, all the best English Novels being added to it on publication. New Books are available three weeks after issue in England.

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A Shepherd of Kensington. By Margaret Baillie Saunders.
Conspirators. By E. Phillips Oppenheim.
Fair Margaret. By H. Rider Haggard.
In the Queen's Service. By Dick Donovan.
The Angel of Forgiveness. By R. N. Carey.
The Power of the Keys. By Sydney C. Grier.
Alice-for-Short. By Wm. de Morgan.
The Younger Set. By R. W. Chambers.
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Love the Judge By Wymond Carey.
The Bachelor Girls. By Keble Howard.
Joan Bull's Army from Within. By Robert Edmondson.
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Kate Meredith. By C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne.
Captain Desmond, V. C. By Maud Diver.
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A Sentimental Season. By Thomas Cobb.
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HOMES MADE BEAUTIFUL BY USING

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(QUEEN OF COLD WATER PAINTS.)

Prize and Gold Medals, Hull, Liverpool and Cape Town, 1904.

TEMERARE is a perfect Sanitary, Permanent Distemper.

TEMERARE is Washable, Fireproof, Weatherproof and Anticeptic.

TEMERARE is made in a variety of Beautiful tints and white.

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5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakhs, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thans Cloth, Sud, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jheel Cloth, Sarees, Fugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz : Seamless Hose, Socks Jurseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz : Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full length) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

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CINEMATOGRAPH
ECLIPSES ALL OTHERS !
ON THE MAIDAN NEXT TO SKATING RINK,
EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY,
FROM 16TH NOVEMBER.
ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME, WITH NEW WONDERFUL FILMS.
JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.
THREE EXHIBITIONS EVERY EVENING.
A 4TH EXHIBITION, EVERY SATURDAY, from 11-15 to 12-15.
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 P.M.

Reserved Sofa, Rs. 5 each. (3 seats.)
Specially arranged for Family Parties.

Cushioned Easy Chairs	...	... Rs.	2 0
First Class Chairs	...	... ,,	1 0
Second ,,	...	... ,,	0 8
Benches	...	... ,,	0 4

Soldiers and Children, Half Price to I and II Class only.

Special arrangement will be made for ZENANA Ladies if Notice is given to the Manager the previous day.

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FRAMJI COWASJEE INSTITUTE.
TO-NIGHT
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COMMENCING AT 9-30 P. M.
MIDDLETON'S
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LIVING LONDON	SATURDAY AND
LIVING LONDON	SUNDAY NEXT,
LIVING LONDON	FOUR SPECIAL
LIVING LONDON	FAREWELL PERFOR-
LIVING LONDON	MANCES,
LIVING LONDON	6-30 to 8-30 ; 9-30
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WILL SING THE LATEST ILLUSTRATED SONGS.

Prices : Rs. 3, 2, 1 and annas 8.
Plan at SOUNDY'S.
Commencing 9-30 ; Carriages 11-30.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER, 1907.
To introduce the newly arrived
SANTA LUCIA ORCHESTRA
DIRECT FROM NAPLES.
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.
A SPECIAL DINNER, at Rs. 5,
will be given at 8 O'clock.

Intending Visitors are requested to book their seats at once, as there are only a limited number available.

The ORCHESTRA will PLAY during Dinner in the big Hall and after in the Lounge.

NONE EXCEPT DINERS ARE ADMITTED

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RINK

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AT 9-30.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

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7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON,

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Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 117,50,000.
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	,,	11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	,,	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	,,	2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA
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Lyons	Honokong	Changchun	Osaka
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(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Fenstien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings,
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS... £800,000

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Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent,*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon : they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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Manager

DR. BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price, Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
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FOR SALE
BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B G." care of this Office.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

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EVENING
EDITION
In Time for
PUNJAB,
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IS NOW
THE BEST
ADVERTISING
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It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

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THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW
AND THE COTTAGE
THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH
AND IS READ
FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

OUR NEW DOMESTIC SENSATIONAL STORY.

CONTAINS GRAPHIC DESCRIPTIONS OF LONDON LIFE AND SCENES, AND A STRONG LOVE INTEREST WITH THRILLING EPISODES.

IT IS WRITTEN BY

ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW,

Authors of "The Shulamite," "Anna of the Plains," "The Premier's Daughter," "Eve and the Law," "Jennifer Pontefract," &c., &c.

AND IS ENTITLED

SCARLET TOWN.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

NOTES ON
INDIAN
INTERESTS

SPECIAL LONDON LETTERS:—

LONDON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SPORT.

JOB-PRINTING
IN ALL ITS
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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line
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DHARSEY AMERCHAND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazar, Bombay.

A FRESH STOCK OF
LADIES' WOOLLENS,
VOILS, CASHMERES,
SERGES, MUSLINS,
LINENS, DRESS GOODS, &c.,
JUST UNPACKED
AT
A. FREDOON & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLE, 23 inch Frame, Front Rim and Edies back peddling Brakes—as good as new. Cash price Rs. 122-8, offered for Rs. 90. Apply to Box No. 1715, care of "Bombay Gazette."

ONE double seated

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Palamhall, 2,596 tons, Captain E Mahn, will sail to day for Calcutta in Ballast.

THE steamer Kalibia, 3,149 tons, Captain F Walker, will sail to-day for Calcutta in Ballast.

THE Australian Lloyd's S S Co's steamer Istok, 1,549 tons, Captain M Tica's sailed yesterday for Hongkong, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Karachi, 3,513 tons, Captain T Snow, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, will sail to day for Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Reichatag, 1,319 tons, Captain H Thle, will sail to-day for Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Alavi, 2,324 tons, Captain A Geddie, arrived in harbour, on the 19th instant, from Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4,315 tons, Captain A Haig, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow, with a general cargo, 26 horses, 21 dogs and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lunga, 938 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lady and Miss Cox, Mr Christie, Lieut Oswald, Mr M Phial, Capt Nassin, wife and 3 children 12 natives and 423 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Pheasprite ... Capt James ... R Navy
R I M S Investigator ... R I M

In the stream.

H M S Hyther ... Capt O S Hickley ... R Navy
H M S Hyacinth ... Capt A W Heneage ... R Navy
R I M S Lawrence ... Comdr C W Chearme ... R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ... Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—NOV. 20.

Badrie ... 1613 Borw ... G Jewaji
Bullmba ... 1627 Teeling ... M M & Co
Circassia ... 4315 Haig ... Liverpool ... N F W & A G & Co
Dwarka ... 759 Moxon ... Persian Gulf ... 23-11 M M & Co
Farringford ... 2378 Choplin ... Cap ain
Hoscines ... 933 Jenkins ... Bilaroh ... 19-11 B & P S N Co
Inchmarnock ... 2473 Place ... R A Willis
Ipswich ... 515 Pedling ... Shah S N Co
Orcadia ... 2735 Stirling ... Glide & Co
Oriental ... 2 85 Palmer ... P & O Co
Peshawar ... 2319 Palmer ... Aden ... 15-11 P & O Co
President ... 3087 Tope ... A Strauds
Quoda ... 4914 Coope ... M M & Co
Rohsarai ... 1862 Storey ... B & P S N Co
Shah Najam ... 3751 Davison ... H A Hasanm
Shah Ameer ... 1922 Pilling ... H A Hasanm
Shah Nasir ... 2 55 Grant ... Shah N N Co
Satara ... 3467 Tyrell ... M M & Co
Viravo ... 2175 LeBro q ... M Mackenzie & Co
Winton Hall ... 2139 Merla ... R Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—NOV. 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A City of Karachi	3045	Snow	Kchi	21-11	R Nixon & Co
Clan Sinclair	3290	Oliver	Chittagong	28-11	F Weir & Co
B & R Marston Hall	2727	Fraser	Egypt	21-11	R Nixon & Co
B & R Marksfield	1550	Smith	Kchi	25-11	Gladstone & Co
Dollar	3781	Allbrown	Shanghai	27-11	P & O Co
Naderi	1188	Gray	Jeddah	25-11	B & P S N Co
R & Merlin	1214	Wilson	Jorsan	22-11	Strandes
Xebrovski Marie	2268	Sato Kobo		27-11	A Y Kalsha
Allanton	2713	Morgue	Baltimore	22-11	R A Willis
Ahmedi	1040	Bolton	Jeddah	22-11	B & P S N Co
Comrade	2744	Mitchell	Dunkirk	23-11	W & A G & Co
Capri	2781	Babito	Hongkong	17-12	B & R S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Lycee	2529	Cammock	N F		M M & Co
Hollowell	2349	Scurr	Antwerp	22-11	W & A G & Co
Chanda	221	The	Antwerp	23-11	M M & Co
Africa	3565	Bolkema	Rotterdam	13-12	A L & N Co
Ayamonte	2759	Stirling	Rangoon	21-11	Glade & Co
10 & 11 Wards	2302	Cook	Calcutta	21-11	M M & Co
Egypt	1174	Simonsen	Leghorn	25-11	P & O Co
Rathdale	2098	Tide	Aden	21-11	A Strandes
Nowshera	1921	Mandl			N F M M & Co

Q Offsite.

Alavi	2324	Geddie	N F		B & P S N Co
Scalia	3138	Brown	Jeddah	29-11	M M & Co

M W D D

Shahjehan	1966	Grant	Mauritius	28-11	Haji Hassum

H W V P

Lunga	937	Rickford	Kchi	22-11	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Alavi	Geddie	Karachi, Nov 17
20	Nowshera	Haig	Glasgow, Oct 17
	Lunga	Rickford	Karachi, Nov 18

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Shah Noor	Robertson	Jeddah
	Ticao	Angelo	Hongkong
	RIMS Investigator	Beauchamp	Colombo

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer City of Karachi, Snow for Karachi,
" Palamhall, Mann, for Calcutta,
" Kalibia, Walker, or Calcutta,
" Dwarka, Moxon, for Persian Gulf &c,
" Reichstag, Thle, for Zanzibar &c,

The steamer Circassia, for Liverpool &c, began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	From
19	Clan Forbes	Liverpool
12	Gwalior	Rangoon
14	Kenley	Calcutta
15	Martyn	Bombay
15	Tosela	Straits
15	Clan Macfadyen	Coast
16	Perlak	Calcutta
16	Sirdhana	Calcutta
17	Kattenturm	Antwerp
17	Lawada	Bombay
18	Matiana	Calcutta

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

18	Palamcotta	Rangoon
18	Tara	Cocanada
20	Kageshima Maru	Japan
21	Prome	Coast
21	City of Athens	Liverpool
Dec. 4	Umlazi	Calcutta

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—9 bales wool, J Moolchand; 4,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowjee and Co; 14 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 3,299 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee and Omersey.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—7 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 136 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 20 bales hemp, M Purbhoodas; 68 bales hemp, Ebjee and Omersey; 400 cwts boneseal, Croft Mody and Co; 3 cases hirodakhah, A H Moajee and Co; 3 bales carpets, The Ajmere Import and Export Co Ld; 13 bales skins, K B Sajan; 21 cwts fishmaws and hirabole, K. N. Mianee; 14 bales skins, R Moloobhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—6 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co,

FOR DUNKIRK.

Umzumbi s—20 bales twist and 30 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 21 cwts gum, M J Jomabhoy and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bodlewell s—228 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 1,293 cwts myrabolams, W Becher.

Chanda s—221 bales cottondy, K Visram and Co; 100 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 9 bales twist, Kahn and Kahn.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Farringford s—6,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—3,000 cwts jingellyseed, John Fachiri; 400 bales cashewnuts, John Fachiri.

Merton Hall s—11 bales twist, Kharas Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—660 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 112 bales twist, and 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 1,980 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 30 bales twist, Kahn and Kahn.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—750 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,200 cwts castorseed, C Bargiano and Co; 14 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 75 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Africa s—999 cwts teaseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—500 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 64 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—301 bales twist, A E J Abraham; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—100 bales cotton, D D Currance and Co; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.

ARE YOU READY

For Winter?

You won't need to "hug the fire" in order to keep warm, and you won't "dread going outdoors," if your blood is rich, and if your general health is in good condition. It is only when your blood is poor and your health is run down that the cold goes through you like a knife.

Prof. James'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS,

Are an extremely valuable blood-making, blood enriching, strength-building, system invigorating TONIC FOOD for putting you in splendid physical condition to defy winter's rigors. Sharpens the appetite. Implants NEW vigor and vim into your whole system. They relieve indigestion and permanently cure all acute forms of stomach trouble. Price Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 pills. V. P. P. charges extra.

CAUTION.—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls" are sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers. Insist on having Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and accept no imitation or substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, kindly send your order direct to us and we will see that you get the goods promptly.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. Postage extra.

ADDRESS:—THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., No. 155 B, MARKET, JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *November* 19.] [BOMBAY, *November* 20.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	82 1/8		1/4
3 do. Rentes	95	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan	99	1/2	
2½ do. Govt Securities	63 3/3	1/8	
*Bar Silver in London	27 1/2		
Do. do. 2 months' hence	27 7/8		
Do. in New York	59 1/2	5/8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·24½		2 1/2
Do. do. Berlin	20·56		1
Do. do. New York	4·86 1/8		1/4
Discount Bank of England Rate	7	since	7 Inst.
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	6 7/8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	5 7/8		3/8
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	7 1/2	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	7 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-lay Loans	4 5/8	3/8	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	5	un	chgd

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £125,000 for various places.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 23/32d
* Closing tone of silver—Dull.

COTTON.

Liverpool —

Spots	Quiet.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet.
Total Sales	8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports	33,000
Mid-Americans	5·82+07
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	10 1/8 unchg 1

Future Delivery prices:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl
5·51	5·51	5·52	5·53	5·54
unchgd	unchgd.	—01	—01	unchgd
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	
5·54	5·55	5·55	5·54	
—01	—01	—01	—01	

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	69,000 bales
Do. do. last year	104,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	"
Do. to Continent	14,000 "
Spot Cotton—10·60 unchgd	

Futures—Month of Dec. 10·43+01 } Tended to advance early owing to bullish crop estimates but declined later in consequence of disappointing attitude of spinners.

Futures—Month of Mar. 10·11—06 }

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10 3/4 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec. 10·19—07.
Do do Jan. 10·15—05
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

NEILL BROTHERS' REPORT.

London, November 19.

Crop 11,600,000 bales.
Maximum Consumption 12,600,000 bales.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—

Brown Cawnpore 55 1/8 Nov.-Dec.—Dunkirk—Sellers —Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed,—Quiet.

Linseed:—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47½, Nov. Dec,—Sellers —Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 unchgd.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber 3s. 6¼d. Value.

Metals:—

Copper Braziers	... ...	£75
Yellow Metal	... ...	d. 6 7/8

Tin plates—

I. C. Coke 14×20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs, C. I. F. Liverpool. £0 13 1½

Freight—

Coals Cardiff to Bombay, Nominal.

ARRIVALS:—

"Ocean Prince," "Coniscliffe," "Britannia," "Umvolosi."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Bundle Rupees.	Rs. 1,500	Muscat	Dwarka	Comptoir National.
4 Bundles Gold Coins.	2,750	Muscat	Dwarka	E. Hasam.
Rupees	10,000			
1 Bundle Sovs.	4,500	Jeddah	Ahmadi	L. Gordhandas

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [20TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—

Borrowers for two months at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—

The Exchange Market has been steadier to-day and 1s. 3 25/32d. T. T. has been offering in several directions without attracting many buyers. For next week 1s. 3 13/16d. T. T. can be done but merchants are not buying pending the result, of the Council Bill sale to-day. Private advices give the London money market as easier and Banks to-day have been willing to buy credits for the mail at 1s. 4 7/32d. 3 months' sight, but few bills have come out. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 25/32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 27/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 7/32d. to 1/4d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4 7/16d. to 15/32d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France	170 1/2
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	139 2/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight	150 3/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight	150 1/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight	204

Government Paper:—

The Market opened steady at Rs. 95 7/8 ready and Rs. 95 13/16 for the settlement. There has so far been very little doing but the tendency appears to be towards higher rates. Calcutta market is advised as Rs. 97¾ ready and Rs. 97⅞ for delivery in a month.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs. 95-14
1st Settlement	" 95-13

Bullion:—

Bar silver in London is up ¼ at 27 1/2 for ready and 27⅞ for delivery forward in two months, the New York rate being steady at 59 1/2. Locally the market opened at 70 5/8 ex-duty for ready bars, but rates were not maintained and close quiet at 70 3/16 ex-duty. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is ste dy.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	70	3	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	70	2	0
Ditto 2nd "	70	6	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—

Our market opened steadier with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 above yesterday's closing quotations. During the day prices further advanced under the influence of dealers buying, and the market closed steady at the undermentioned rates. There was a good enquiry from the bazaar for fine M. G. Bengals March delivery. Exporters were quiet.

In ready cotton there was some demand for New Bengals and Oomras, and prices were steadier.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	271	March 08
Good M. G. Broach	263	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	229/30	Jan. 08
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	225	
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	215/16	
Fine M. G. Amraoti	215	
Fine M. G. Muttia	201/2	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	196	
Fine M. G. Khandeish	202	
Fine M. G. Bengals	193½	
Fine M. G. Bengals	196/7	March 08
F. G. H. G. Bengals	183	Jan. 80

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone	Quiet
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	21,000 "

Future Delivery Prices:—

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
5·51	5·51	5·52	5·54	5·54
			+01	unchd.

Unchanged

A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
5·51	5·55	5·55	5·55
			+01

Unchanged

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

The market is quiet and New crop rates are easier. We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	8	1 0 B. T.
December	"	8	7 0 "
May	"	8	10 0 R. T.

Rapeseed:—

The market is easier and rates have given way about 2 annas per cwt. We quote:—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	9	6 0
Yellow Gujerat	"	10	5 0

Gingellyseed:—

The market is quiet with little doing and rates are unchanged as under:—

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	61	0 0
" " 75 p.c.	"	59	0 0
Black Kutni	"	52	0 0

Poppyseed:—

Rs. 12 4 0

Tone—Quiet.

Castorseed:—

Rs 39 0 0

Tone—Steady.

cottonseed:—

Rs. 24 12 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed:—

Rs. 5 6 0 B. T.

Tone—Steady.

GROUNDNUTS:—

Rs. 46 0 0 Jan.-Feb.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Wheat:—

The market continues steady and we quote:—
White Delhi, Ap.-May.... Rs. 5 14 0 R. T.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay	1,395
India	60
Indian Specie Bank, Ld	47 1/2

Mills:—

Central India Mills Co Ld	1 815
David	391 1/4
Empress	393
James Greaves	400
Kohinoor	717 1/2
Manockji Petit	3,183
Textile	1,195

Press:—

New Mofussil	555 X.D.

Miscellaneous:—

Central India Mining	400
Colaba Land and Mill	1,030
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	42
Treacher and Co	605

Railways:—

Tapti Valley	442 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	7,631	bales.
Wheat	553	cwts
Linseed	1 354	"
Rapeseed	256	"
Gingellyseed	17,633	"
Poppyseed	191	"
Groundnuts	327	"
Castorseed	3,215	"
Rice	3,003	"
Myrabollams	3,601	"
Cottonseed	3,516	"
Mowraseed	2,52	"
Gram	290	"
Joowar	357	"
Maize	116	"

Quotations Received by Wire.

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 20.

The following are the London quotations received by special cablegram through Messrs. Scott and Tod, to-day:—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	6s.	£1 0 0	£1 2 6
Balaghat (Ord)	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 7 6	£0 8 9
Balaghat (Pref)	£10		£0 17 6	£0 18 0
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 7 6	£0 8 0
Honur Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 1 9	£0 2 6
Dec. G. P. Dev	£1	6s. 0d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£0 14 3	£0 15 0
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£0 9 6	£0 10 6
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 9d.	£3 0 3	£0 0 9
G. F. Dharwar	£1	£1	£0 9 6	£0 10 6
Haidi	£1	£1	£1 8 6	£1 11 3
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 3 9	£2 6 3
Ind. Mines Syn	4s.	3s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
Kempinkoi New	5s.	5s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 6
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 0 0	£5 1 3
Mysore Reef Ord	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 17 3	£0 0 9
Mysore Wynaad	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 1 0	£1 2 6
Oregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 6 6	£0 7 6
Oregum (Pref)	10s.	10s.	£0 10 0	£0 11 0
Road Block	£1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 1 6
Sangli (New)	£1	18s.	£0 10 0	£0 11 0
Topaldodi	£1	15s.	£0 5 6	£0 6 6

KARACHI FREIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 20.

Freights.—The market shows no sign of improvement and business remains in the same lifeless condition as last week. Weather reports from upcountry are still most discouraging. Tonnage is fairly plentiful, but shippers show no inclination to vouch it.

Engagements:—The Ellerman line, London, December, 200 tons, at 13s. The Wilson line, Hull, December, 1,755 tons, at 13s 1000 tons at 13s-6d, 500 tons at 14s, and January, 277 tons, at 13s-6d, speculators, London, December, 1,000 tons, at 13s. 6d.

JOHN JOWETT HALL, a well-known figure in Leeds, where he at one time practised as a solicitor, and came to be known as the "poor man's solicitor," has died in the local work-house. He was about seventy years of age, and latterly had been destitute.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HUNTER—November 15, at Ambasamudram, the wife of R. H Hunter, of a son.

DEATH.

O'LEARY—November 12, at St. Martha's Hospital, Bangalore, James John O'Leary late Station Master, North-Western Railway, Mount Abu, aged 73.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 0-10m., 11-55a. Low water, 5-58m., 5-46a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p. m., 8-30 p. m., and 10 p. m.
Middleton's "Fascinating Wondrous London," Framji Cowasji Institute, 9-30 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Nov. 20th, Full Moon, 5h. 34-3m. a.m.; Nov. 28th. Last Quarter, 9h. 51-0m. a.m.; Nov. 9th, in Perigee, 11-5h. a. m.; Nov. 25th, in Apogee, 11-3h., a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, November 22.—Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Arrival of Her Excellency Lady Clarke and daughter per English mail steamer "Marmora." P. and O. steamer "Marmora," with English mails of 8th instant, due to arrive at 6 a. m. Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p. m. Y. M. C. A. Hall, evening Concert, 9 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 49m.; Sun sets, 6h. 0m.; High water, 0-44m., 0-27a.; Low water, 6-32m., 6-16a.

Saturday, November 23.—Mahalaxmi Spinning and Weaving Company, general meeting, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club races. Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 50m.; Sun sets, 6h. 0m.; High water, 1-17m., 0-57a. Low water, 7 6m., 6 46a.

Sunday, November 24.—26th Sunday after Trinity, Sun rises, 6h. 51m.; Sun sets, 6h 0m.; High water 1-49m., 1-26a.; Low water, 4-71m., 7-17a.

Monday, November 25.—Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 51m.; Sun sets; 6h. 0m.; High water, 2-20m., 1-57a; Low water, 8-19m. 7-42a.

Tuesday, November 26.—Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p.m. Evening Entertainment, Bombay Education Society's High School, 9 30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 52m., Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 2-52m. 2-34a. Low water 9-5m., 8 24a.

Wednesday, November 27.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-0 p.m. Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 52m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 3-29m. 3-26a, Low water, 10-10m. 9-10a.

PLAGUE DEATH ALONG THE ROADSIDE.—Yesterday morning, a Hindu female mendicant was found dead, the body lying on the roadside in 2nd Kumbharwada Dr. D. B. Jamadar, who examined the body, certified that the death was due to plague.

ACCIDENT TO A TICKET COLLECTOR.—On Monday night, John Tait, a ticket collector in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, boarded a train at the Masjid Station, Bombay, to check the tickets, when he accidentally slipped off the foot board and fell between the platform and the train. The accident was not noticed until the train moved on. It was soon stopped and Tait was taken up. It was then found that his right leg and right arms were fractured. He was removed to St. George's Hospital, where the leg had to be amputated.

BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the 1st Batt. G. I. P. Railway Volunteers String Band will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-15 p. m. to-day:—

Cake Walk	Brunnel Rusties Brown—Thurban
Overture	Fra Diavolo—Auber
Selection	The Goudoliers—Sullivan
Valse	Angelo Mio—L'corine
Selection	The Shamrock—Myddleton
Cake Walk	Mumbles Mo.s—Thurban

ACCIDENT TO CHILDREN.—A Hindu girl, (6), living with her parents at Ali Omer Street, was admitted into the J. J. Hospital, with burns all over her body. The child, it seems, knocked over a naked lamp on the night of the 16th instant, and her clothes caught fire. She was seriously injured and home remedies were applied, but her condition growing worse she was taken to the Hospital—Another child named Edith D'Monte, (4), was admitted into the Modibai hospital suffering from a fracture of the hip. She was playing on the verandah on the 2nd floor of the Peerbhoy Buildings, Foras Road, where she was living with her parents. She suddenly passed through the railings and fell into the street a distance of 30 feet.

VANISHING CURRENCY-NOTE.—On Tuesday evening at 4-30 Mr. Vishandas Sujram a merchant went to the Indinn Specie Bank in Apollo Street and received a thousand rupee note. In the meantime Mr. Ismael Gul Mahomed, his friend, called him. Leaving the note on the counter unprotected and under an electric fan which was going at the time, he went to him. He returned to the counter in a minute to find that the note had vanished. The cashier who was working opposite the counter says that as it was nearly the time to close the Bank it was almost deserted and that no person was near the spot at the time. Mr. Vishandas thinks that theft is out of question as he too saw that none was near. A thorough search was made, but no trace of the note was found.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Baloo Mahadu, a Hindu ramosi (55), was standing in a crowd at Khand Bazar on the night of the 6th instant, witnessing the procession of a Hindu priest. Two carriages came up at the time and in spite of the shouting and warning from the drivers, the ramosi, in the confusion, threw himself in front of one of the carriages—a victoria, belonging to Mr. Karsondas Tejpal and driven by his coachman Makan at the time. Before the driver could pull up, one of the wheels passed over him. He was taken to the hospital whence his relations took him home. He subsequently succumbed to the injury. Mr. G F. Chalk, the acting Coroner of Bombay held an inquest yesterday when a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

AN indication of the prosperity of Coventry is the fact that during the last six months only one rate defaulter has been excused payment on the ground of poverty. The rateable value of the city has increased during the last twelve months by nearly £17,000, due to the unprecedented number of houses that have been built, over 600 having been erected in the last half-year.

A CHINESE Imperial Decree has just been published which, if observed, will stop the tendency, not confined to China, of superior officials shuffling out of trouble by laying the blame on their subordinates. The Decree says the cause of recent unrest in China have been definitely traced to the indifference, or worse, of high Provincial authorities with regard to the conduct of their subordinates. The punishment of a couple or so of civil and military officials in the disturbed Districts is no remedy, and it has, therefore, been decided that from henceforth Viceroys and Governors taking up office in any Province are to be held responsible if six months after their arrival any disturbance or insurrection should arise within their several jurisdictions.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beauteful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemiste for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot; 33 Farringdon Road, London, England

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

In the Fifth Criminal Sessions, which commenced yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, the case of Henry John Illsley, a European, who was charged with committing criminal breach of trust as a servant, was disposed of. Accused pleaded guilty to the charges of misappropriating two sums of Rs. 1,415 and Rs. 1 868, belonging to his employers Messrs. Marcks and Co., jewellers of Bombay, who have a branch at Poona. Mr Weldon appeared for the prosecution; Mr. D. B. Binning defended the accused.

Counsel for the accused pleaded in extenuation of his client's offence. He said that before sentence was passed, he should like to say a few words in favour of the accused.

Mr. Justice Russell remarked that he had given consideration to the sentence he should pass in the event of the accused admitting the truth of the offences charged to him; further, he had attached every weight to the points urged in his favour by his counsel, Mr. Binning. Nevertheless, he had come to the conclusion that the offences were very serious: the proper sentence to pass on him, in the circumstances, was two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE "VIHARI" SEDITION CASE.

Bhaskar Vishnu Fadke, (30), editor, proprietor, printer, and publisher of the "Vihari" or "Rambler," a Marathi newspaper, was tried before a Special Jury, (which was applied for by the Hon. the Advocate-General, with whom was Mr. J. Baptista, for the prosecution), of was agreed to by Mr. G. K Gadgil for the accused) under Section 124 A. of the Penal Code, for exciting hatred or disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India.

Mr. Gadgil expressed a hope that his learned friend the the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, the Advocate-General, would not object to the coming in on the jury of Marathi scholars, in the event of their names being called out by the Clerk of the Crown; for the articles under consideration were couched in high Marathi literary language.

The Judge held that he could not interfere with the ordinary procedure of the Court: all that could be done was that the Special Jury would be empanelled in the usual way.

The following formed the:—

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Walter S. Millard, foreman.

Mr. Bapuji H. Sakhalwalla.	Mr. E. Meyers.
Mr. T. K. Gajjar.	Mr. W. T. Green.
Mr. William J. Dean.	Mr. H. P. Karani.
Mr. G. L. Narasimhan.	Mr. K. S. Framji Patel

The Advocate-General opened the case for the Crown. The learned counsel said it was a prosecution under what was known as the Sedition Section in the Penal Code, which he would read to them later in the course of his address. As the J

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1907.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

UNLESS the reports published by the Calcutta papers are tainted by the excitement of the moment the situation on the East Indian Railway is distinctly serious. That it is not the outcome of political unrest seems clear, for Europeans and Eurasians are principally concerned, the strikers being the engine-drivers and the guards. It may be that political agitators will endeavour to influence men in other branches of railway work as they did on a former occasion, but we need not fear any repetition of the excesses which were then resorted to. The strikers seem to have acted fairly enough in that they gave ample notice of their intention, and it does not yet appear that any adequate attempt to meet and discuss differences with them was made. But to leave trains at road-side stations and besides paralysing trade, put the travelling public to serious inconvenience and peril was highly reprehensible. Men who believe they have a just grievance do not infrequently resort to methods of redress which dislocate industry and imperial life. The railway men in Australia a few years ago did precisely the same thing that the drivers of the East Indian Railway have done, but the Government acted with promptitude and firmness, forthwith passing an Act which made a strike among railway men a criminal offence in as much as by their action they dislocated trade, impeded commerce, delayed the mails and endangered life. Australia has had no such trouble since. The threatened strike among the railway men in England terminated happily and we cannot see why that on the East Indian Railway should not do so. Indeed we incline to the belief that it might have been altogether obviated if a serious effort had been made by the railway authorities. We have it stated in one place that the men sent in an ultimatum on the 4th instant expressing their determination to strike at the end of a fortnight. In another place, the 7th is given as the date of the notice. The former seems more likely to be correct as the strike took place on the 18th. And it cannot be said that their demands were not clearly set forth. They asked a reversion to the over-time system which was recently discarded. The petition, as our Lucknow correspondent informs us, asks for increments for Drivers on an equal scale whether engaged in India or in England: that native Drivers shall not be used for passenger services on the main line, chord line or the grand chord line; that the minimum salary shall be Rs. 120; that Drivers be not held responsible for accidents in Loco. sheds where the Bhar line is not protected at both ends by fixed signals and where pointsmen are not employed at main points: that the salary of Loco. Foremen should be Rs. 400, rising to Rs. 500 with free quarters and that rest rooms should be thoroughly overhauled. It asked that the instituted income-tax levied on Drivers' overtime be abolished and furlough granted for nine months on half-pay after nine years' service, and for better treatment at the hands of their superiors.

A communication is published over the signature of the Secretary of the Railway, which does not show that the authorities took any action at all until Saturday last when they replied that the Locomotive Superintendent, "having reason to believe that certain of the Staff whose names were attached to the representation had not actually given in their names as signing," asked that the signatures should be confirmed. Unless the issue of this notice was nothing more than a subterfuge, an attempt to gain time, it should have been sent forth on the 6th, not on the 16th. That would have looked more like a serious effort to avoid trouble, but the Secretary further issued a notice recounting the number of foolscap pages the memorial contained and the total of its heads. The Locomotive Superintendent's reply was equally evasive "I am and always have been prepared to listen to any grievances or proposals which are reasonable and moderate. But I find it difficult to believe that the demands made on the printed paper before me are the serious proposals of all the men whose names are at present attached to it." He could very easily have ascertained whether they were serious or not and probably have discovered some means of compromise if he had asked the men to appoint a deputation to meet him. He might have gone so far as to invite the men whose signatures he regarded with suspicion to talk matters over with him. But he does nothing of the kind. What wonder the men are indignant? What is there to show their superiors had any intention of taking their representation into serious consideration? Judged by the telegraphic reports which reach us—and which may perhaps be inadequate—we can only think that the representation did not receive the attention to which it was entitled, and the statement that "the Agent declined to believe that there would be any general cessation of work; that no notice of such intention had been given and the Agent had confidence that the staff as a whole would be loyal and not break their agreements by suddenly leaving their work" is pitiable. They cannot complain if the public inference be that the high officers are out of touch with the men. It is difficult to conceive that the Agent was kept in ignorance of the fact that fourteen days' notice had been given and that the only reply, an evasive one at that, was delayed until within forty-eight hours of the time the men had decided to cease work.

If the Agent has not the information he ought to have had we can understand his surprise when he found they had stopped. No doubt the popular outcry will be against the men for the public has suffered inconvenience and, as our Calcutta correspondent wires, "the loss to the general community is enormous." Still it is only fair to the men to say that they gave due notice, that they did not spring their grievances and demands unexpectedly and that they were afforded no opportunity of effecting a compromise or even to agree to work pending a settlement. They do not appear to have been treated with the consideration their respectful representation entitled them to. And it is late in the day now to offer to arbitrate. It is reasonable to suppose that they would have been quite willing to accept a compromise, on some points at all events. But the difficulty of negotiation is now increased. Some temporary expedient may be possible to avoid causing the public much of the inconvenience which is threatened, but the Company will probably now be obliged to concede points they might have saved had they dealt with the situation in a more businesslike manner. We are glad to see that an official notification credits the men on strike with being quite orderly and assures passengers that they have nothing to fear. At the same time it recognises that there is a possibility of detention upon the road and of irregular running: intending passengers being recommended, if possible, to defer their journey for a day or two. We trust a day or two will cover the period over which the public must suffer inconvenience. We trust, too, that the men will continue quite orderly. They will spoil their case and alienate such public sympathy as is theirs if they do not. They cannot be held wholly free from blame in that they left the trains on the lines, exposed to accident, valuable consignments of goods at the mercy of thieves, and passengers devoid of food and accommodation. In that they were wrong and for that they will be condemned. At the same time we repeat that the railway staff are to a large extent responsible for the present situation, for they ailed to deal with it in a businesslike manner and failed to show their willingness to treat the discontented drivers and guards, whose representation was quite legitimate and respectfully presented, in a spirit of fairness and conciliation.

MORE ABOUT THE CONGO. MR. E. D. MOREL is continuing his campaign of exposure of King Leopold's methods in the Congo. Recently he was enabled to forward to Sir Edward Grey a strong confirmation of the statements he has made, in various ways, from time to time on what has aptly been termed "The Congo Tragedy." This takes the form of a letter from Mr. W. Cassie Murdoch of the Baptist Mission at Bolobo, Upper Congo, describing a journey of four hundred and fifty miles through the "Crown Domain." Mr. Murdoch's statements are striking and add much weight to the claims of the Congo Reform Association though, in a covering letter, he says: "I have not exhausted the stock of information I collected, but I have perhaps said enough to show that at least in the part of the Congo I have visited, the boasted reforms are a farce and were never intended for anything but European consumption." As is to be expected Mr. Murdock deals largely with the question of the rubber tax, an intolerable burden, as he describes it. The "tax" demands from twenty to twenty-five days' labour every month. There never was a "forty hours per month labour law" in the Crown Domain, he says, and there never will be, for if that law were applied no rubber would or could possibly be produced for the simple reason that there is no rubber left in this section of the Domain. What this means we give in Mr. Murdock's own words: "It was some time before I made the discovery that in the Domaine de la Couronne, west of Lake Leopold, there is no rubber. On my way through I was continually meeting numbers of men going out on the hunt for rubber, and heard with amazement the distance they had to walk. It seemed so impossible that I was somewhat sceptical of the truth of what I was told. But I heard the same story so often and in so many different places that I was at last obliged to accept it. On my return I followed up their tracks, and found that it was all true. And I found also that the rubber is collected from the Domaine Privé in forests from ten to forty miles beyond the boundary of the Crown Domain. Once the vines have been found the working of the rubber is a small part of the labour. I have made a careful calculation of the distance the people I met have to walk, and I find that the average cannot be less than 300 miles—there and back. But walking to the forest and back does not occupy from 20 to 25 days per month. They will cover the 300 miles in ten or twelve days. The rest of the time is used in hunting for the vines and in tapping them when found, I met a party returning with their rubber who had been six nights in the forest. This was the lowest number. Most of them have to spend ten, some as many as fifteen, nights in the forest. Two days after I left the Domain on my way back I saw some men returning empty handed. They had been hunting for over eight days and had found nothing. What the poor wretches would do I cannot imagine. If they failed to produce the usual amount of rubber on the appointed day they would be imprisoned."

Yet the injustice of the tax does not end here. Each man has to supply thirty "lengths" of rubber which means about ten pounds weight. Each bundle is weighed and examined and if the quality of any strip seems doubtful it is stretched, broken, cast aside and eventually burned, such "lengths" having to be made good next month so that the amount to be collected is considerably more than ten pounds. For this, which means a walk of three hundred miles, ten nights in the forest, altogether twenty-five days labour per month, each man receives a fathom of rough blue cloth and occasionally a little salt, both of which are frequently robbed from them openly by the police. There does not seem any possibility of a change taking place in the administration except under the strongest outside pressure. We are on the eve of a great debate with the Belgian Chamber which will decide Belgium's relations with the Congo as far as Belgium herself is concerned, but this does not mean as far as the great Powers are concerned and the British Government should take this opportunity to reiterate the essential requirements which the situation, in the view of the British Government and the people, demands, to make a firm declaration that while the idea of a Belgian annexation of the Congo is welcomed, no scheme for its administration can be acquiesced in unless it provides for a total reversal of the existing system—to make our position, in short, unmistakably clear to all whom it may concern. Great Britain stands practically alone in its position to do this thing, for, of all the Powers, it has the greatest interest in the Government of native races. Failing prompt pressure from Great Britain the situation promises to become one which will engage the attention of all the Powers of Europe in a far more emphatic manner.

PROGRESS IN INDORE. THE history of the past year in Indore was satisfactory as well as instructive. The progress of the Maharaja's education is favourably reported upon as also is that of the Maharani. During the year, the Maharani Waranasibai Sahiba died, the eldest Maharani of Shavaji Rao Holkar. To perpetuate her memory the State Council allotted a sum of a lakh and a half of rupees for the construction of a serai at Indore to be named after Her Highness, thus turning to an abiding use and record the moneys that usually would have been distributed in charity. A ghat in her name is also to be constructed. The contribution of one lakh of rupees given last year to the Daly College was supplemented this year by a second lakh. A spacious site has also been presented for the new buildings of the college, while the building which used to be known as Holkar Boarding House, but has long ceased to be of use to the college and has served instead for the Resident's Office, has formally reverted to the State. The favourable rainfall of 1905 resulted in the rabi of the Spring of 1906 being as good as the previous kharif. The monsoon of 1906 was equally timely and had established itself by the third week in June. Unfortunately, however, from the fourth week in June, the rainfall was so heavy and continuous that in the Indore, Nimar and Nimawar districts the kharif crops were damaged. In the Mehidpur, Rampura and Bhanpura districts there were sufficient breaks in the rain and the kharif was average to good. Prospects of the rabi were excellent throughout the State at the close of the year and were expected to more than recoup the shortage of the kharif. The plentiful water supply further led to an extension of the irrigated area. Crops failed in the Alampur pergana but adequate relief was afforded to necessitous people. In the year under report plough bullocks numbered 211,560 a slight falling off as compared with the previous twelve months. The prices of grain continued very high throughout the year owing to the heavy exports of the neighbouring famine-stricken territories of Marwar, Rajputana and Bundelkhand. In the Nimar district alone, where the ryots enjoy proprietary rights in land which they are empowered to transfer by sale and mortgage, lands of an aggregate market value of Rs. 32,799 were sold returning upwards of four thousand rupees to the State on account of commission on the sale value. The extension of the cultivated area in fallow and waste lands was 41,532 bighas and the land revenue demand for the year was Rs. 38,47,409 equivalent to Rs. 23,489 in advance of the previous year. In every important department of the State, satisfactory progress appears to have been made.

THE Royal Indian Marine Surveying steamer "Investigator," Commander W.G. Beauchamp, sailed yesterday for Colombo *en route* to Burmah.

MR. S. M. EDWARDES, Acting Municipal Commissioner, presented the Municipal Budget for the ensuing year to the Standing Committee yesterday. In view of the high prices of grain, the Commissioner has abolished the grain duty. He also suggests a reduction in the water tax and yet shows a surplus of nearly Rs. 26½ lakhs.

THE special train conveying the President and Members of the Royal Commission on Decentralization left Bombay last night at 11 o'clock for Raichur Junction *en route* to Madras.

A TELEGRAM to the "Statesman" from Rangoon reports that Mr. Justice Ormond is suffering from enteric.

THE hired transport "Assaye" is expected to arrive in Bombay from England on the 27th instant, bringing the 1st King's Dragoon Guards, and drafts.

CHAPTER XXIII of our new Serial Story "Scarlet Town," by Alice and Claude Askew, will be found on page 6 of to-day's issue.

A DETAILED Report by the People's Commission on the recent Calcutta riots is published over the names of Messrs. Norendronath Sen, Radha Churn Pal and Srinath Pal. It details the circumstances of the enquiry and the nature of the evidence taken, and strongly criticises the Police.

THE HONOURABLE Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice of Bombay, last evening presided at the prize-distribution of the Bombay Education Society Boys and Girls' School. In his address from the chair Sir Lawrence suggested the introduction of short-hand and book-keeping to be included in the School curriculum.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Indian Trade Journal" states that a consignment of 60,000 lbs. of cinchona bark from Amsterdam has been received by the Director of the Cinchona Plantations on the Nilgiris for treatment at the Neddiwattum Factory. This seems to indicate an increased demand and a corresponding decrease in the indigenous supply.

THE latest dates of posting in Bombay for the Christmas and New Year Mails for delivery in the United Kingdom are as follows:—Letters and packets for Christmas, 7th December; for the New Year, 14th December. Parcels *via* Brindisi, for Christmas, 7th December; for the New Year, 14th December. Parcels *via* Gibraltar, for Christmas, 30th November; for the New Year, 7th December.

A PAPER published in Livingstone, the capital of North-Western Rhodesia, makes the following remarkable announcement:—"It is notified for general information that the Mail bag containing ordinary letters for North-Eastern Rhodesia, despatched from Livingstone on the 24th October, has been destroyed by lions near Petauke. This is obviously the fault of the Chartered Company. Well-fed lions will not eat Mail bags, love letters, or even the most tasty local newspaper. In order to avoid similar catastrophes, the Government ought to undertake the feeding of these lions." But a similar fate did not attend the registered letters and parcels despatched on the same date.

MR. OSWALD LEES, Superintending Engineer in Burma, is shortly to be placed on special duty in connection with a scheme for the improvement of waterways in that Province. Of all the Provinces in India, Burma is the most favourably situated with regard to natural water communications, but favourable as are the rivers, especially the Irrawaddy, some improvements are no doubt practicable. One of the most important routes, that by way of the artificial Twante Canal might, it is believed, be improved at not very considerable expense and materially shorten the distance for river steamers from up-country to Rangoon. Mr. Lees has had some experience of waterways in Bengal and should be able to offer useful advice.

AS GOSS a case of seditious writing as ever came before a Bombay Court was disposed of at the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and a Special Jury. Bhasker Vishun Phadke, editor of the "Vihari," a Maratha newspaper, was convicted of attempting to bring into hatred or contempt, or attempting to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, and was sentenced to two years' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, or three months further simple imprisonment. His Lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner that people in his position, who write these seditious articles, can be said to be about as mischievous a class as can exist; and that such articles were a disgrace to any educated man in this country.

AMONGST the racing innovations this year in Calcutta will be the new electric stop watch, a contrivance similar to those used on the Australian courses, and which is set going by the same action as that of releasing the starting gate. There is a big dial at the Judge's box, and the hand or indicator starts moving and shows exactly the pace furlong for furlong that the race is being run at. As the winner passes the post the time-keeper stops the watch. It is the nearest approach to accuracy possible and a long way ahead of the stop watch worked by hand alone.

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

THE MILLIONAIRES' THEATRE.

The Hamilton-Stuart Collaboration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

The publication in last Sunday's "Observer" of an article upon the firm of Vedrenne and Barker has brought a series of emphatic denials from the gentlemen chiefly concerned in that interesting enterprise. The writer in the "Observer" stated that Mr. Granville Barber was about to leave England to assume control of the Millionaire Theatre in America, that the firm of Vedrenne and Barker would presently cease to exist, that the partners had made a serious mistake in moving from the Court Theatre to the Savoy and, finally, that the refusal of the Reader of Plays of license to Mr. Barker's play "Waste," had been a serious financial blow to the concern.

Mr. Vedrenne authorises me to say that it is true that Mr. Barker is going to America in December, but that the Millionaire Theatre is a scheme in embroyo, and that the house cannot be ready for about two years. It is distinctly untrue, he says, that the Vedrenne-Barker partnership is to be dissolved, and it is equally contrary to the fact that the move to the Savoy has proved unfortunate. As a matter of fact, says Mr. Vadrenne, the last revival of "You Never Can Tell" at the Savoy brought them more money than did the previous revival of the same play at the Court. Their first provincial tour, says Mr. Vedrenne, is proving brilliantly successful, and as to the prohibition of "Waste," he declares that no man can say with certainty either that it has been a severe financial blow or that its prevention has been a great financial blessing. He admits, however, that the Censor's judgment of the work has caused them considerable inconvenience, as the dates announced for the eight matinees are to be left unfilled.

MR. ALEXANDER'S RETURN.

On the evening of next Tuesday week, 12th prox., Mr George Alexander will make his reappearance at St. James's Theatre in Mr. Cosmo Gordon Lennox's version of Mr. Bernstein's "thriller" "Le Voleur," which will be played, as in America, under the English title of "The Thief." The great scene of the play is that in which the husband confronts his wife in their room at night, and wrings from her a confession of theft, of which her boy lover, the son of her host and hostess, has been accused. In the version which Mr. Haddon Chambers prepared for Mr. Frohman's use in America, the scene in question was described as affording a magnificent opportunity for great acting.

THE HAMILTON-STUART COLLABORATION.

One of these fine evenings Mr. Charles Frohman will produce (to begin with in America) a brand new two-act musical play by Cosmo Hamilton and Leslie Stuart, and this piece will be the first joint work of this clever couple. The story of the play concerns a young gentleman from Oxford whose father, being in business, desires that his son shall apply himself to commercial pursuits. The young man, however, has no taste for trade, and prefers to spend his time wandering about in search for pleasure among ladies of the theatrical profession. The chief woman's part is that of a mandoline player whom the young Englishman encounters in his wanderings. Here, it would seem, is a fine opportunity for Mr. Joseph Coyne, who would be the very light and airy sort of person for the part. The play, which is rapidly nearing completion, will be produced in London either by Mr. George Edwardes or by Mr. Frohman.

Before the tale of the young Oxford man is unfolded, however, we shall probably see a "straight" comedy by Mr. Cosmo Hamilton. This piece will be "presented" quite soon by Mr. Frohman, and since "Miquette" (poor little thing) does not seem destined to make even middle-aged bones, this new comedy may be needed in something of a hurry.

"WASTE."

It is by some regarded as a fine thing for the Incorporated Stage Society that, Mr. Granville Barker's play "Waste" having been refused a license by the Censor, it should have been secured for production by the Society in question. It is now settled that this well-advertised piece shall be seen for the first time at the Imperial Theatre on the evening of Sunday, Nov. 24th, and that the performance shall be repeated on the following Tuesday evening.

ITEMS.

There will be no performance at the Criterion on Nov. 16th as the King has commanded Sir Charles Wyndham to play at Windsor on that day. A special matinee of "The Mollusc" will, however, be given on Thursday, Nov. 14th.

Mr. Roy Horniman, author of "The Education of Elizabeth" has received a number of letters from chorus girls, who are highly indignant at the treatment of one of their class in the play mentioned. Mr. Horniman says that he really did not mean it.

"A SENTIMENTAL CUSS."

A new one-act play, entitled "A Sentimental Cuss" was produced this week at the Vandeville Theatre. A little artless and not extraordinarily original, the drama showed an ability to create an atmosphere and the possession of a strong sense of character.

Mr. Douglas Murray—a name, by the way, that is entirely new to us—relates how a girl, named Kitty, who was an attendant at a bohemian studio, presumably at Chelsea, lost her heart to a clever but impecunious sculptor: how this same Kitty compassed her lover's fortune by the most ingenious means, and how she ended by dancing when her heart was weeping. In a sense it is almost a sentimental tale, but it is narrated with such delicacy and withal, such a fidelity to a certain atmosphere in bohemian politics, that the author deserves unstinted praise for a very natural, unsophisticated but brilliant essay in that most difficult art called dramaturgy.

Miss Mona Harrison is to be unreservedly congratulated on her impersonation of Kitty. She proved herself a fresh, vivacious and natural actress, endowed with a sense of character and an appreciation of personal environment. Mr. Alexander Calvert and Mr. Wilfred Draycott were particularly successful respectively as Mr. Revill, a sculptor, and Mr. Fearon, a Bond-street art dealer.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

As it is never too late to mend, everyone is hoping that the English Selection Committee will give us new ideas for old in its team-building for England's internationals.

The old excuse of lean years was long ago exploded. No one would be courageous enough to say that it was lack of material that brought about our discomfiture last year either in Wales or at Blackheath.

Now official advices show that the local authorities for the West and the Midlands and the Universities and London are giving two of "your trusted and tried candidates" more chances of establishing a reputation for perspicacity. But this selection business is quite a serious question, and all Unionists are hoping that the Committee will make an extra effort to get thoroughly acquainted with all eligible players for the English teams.

The accident to Adrian Stoop is something of a calamity for England. It has deprived the Committee of a ready-made pair of half backs for the trial against the West in December. Mainprice is left; but who in London is there to partner him? There are many half backs of whom it might be said that they are useful; but they are just outside the great class.

Now that the ban exists against "alien" internationals in the County championship, the Committee will be able to follow more diligently and hopefully all the county fifteens. Instead of the present system, I would go back to the old days of Committee-men going to all these matches as touch judges.

Referees are too much occupied with the responsibilities of administering the laws in a match to admit of their adequately following any particular points of play. And so selectors should be always content in the post of touch-judging rather than in the mere luminous position of refereeing.

If we are to get a real good partner for Mainprice in at least the South fifteen, we shall probably again rely on the West. There are some who would be playing the Oxford-South Africaus—Fleming and Williamson; but these two Rhodesian scholars are not much more than being sound and quick.

A well-known critic has observed of them that they would do better were they to deliver their passes towards the heads of the three-quarters, instead of towards the feet.

But, there, the selectors have much time to make up their minds. And hope is a strong test in the religion of "Rugger."

R. C.

THE TRAIN DE LUXE.

IV.—Ajmer.

HERE we got our first glimpse of real India and other things. We are almost sorry to leave the train, it is so cosy—far better than a caravan and a hundred times better than a house-boat. However here we were, "on time" as someone said, and the thing was to see the sights. I would rather someone fresh to the country wrote this letter. I should have liked to read fresh impressions by somebody. For here we were in the midst of an enormous gathering of people of each possible shade and each possible hue—a pilgrimage to Pushgarh, a sacred lake. I do not know how it happened we arrived here at this particular time, but I expect it was all arranged for beforehand by the management, like the yodelling and the rock-cut roads and the chamois on the mountains were for Tartarin of Tarascon. Still we had a drive of seven and a half miles to see it. Imagine anyone driving from Malabar Hill to see a "tamasha" at Sion. Would we do it? No. Even if we were offered a lift in a motor would we go? Not a bit of it. Yet here we were a dozen more or less sane and distinctly harmless mortals driving in antediluvian landaus to see a native festival at Pushgarh. Of course it was the greatest fun in the world for the tourists among us. I remember someone telling me of his experience with an old time Matheran hill-tat. The horse carried him a quarter of a mile, then he carried the horse and so on they went until at last he had to haul the tat from Garbut-point 'corner to Pinto's.

We had pretty much the same experience. All went merrily for about half a mile when the horses in the last carriage refused to ascend a hill. Men pulled and men pushed, but to no purpose. They refused to budge. Fortunately an empty tonga was near and into this the party entered and again we all started off.

What a sight it was! The long dusty road crowded with every imaginable kind of conveyance, from the primitive low, heavy country cart to the stately camel, and the variety of pedestrians baffles description. Whole families with all their possessions were marching cheerfully along. Some folks were camping by the way-side and had little fires on which they cooked their food and had nice but dusty little picnics. Oh, that dust!

Well, we drove along until we arrived at a long winding road ascending a hill. All who are able to walk were asked to descend as the hill was very trying and large landaus are not generally taken up there. Then we found that every other conveyance and every available horse had been requisitioned for the use of pilgrims and we were given worn-out old crocks which had been pensioned off years ago. Several of us walked ahead, taking the short cuts and cool of paths after ascending and descending a really marvellous road built by the British Government sometime or other, until we reached the lake. What a wonderful sight! What mingling and commingling of colours on the steps down to the water side crowded with women and children.

"Muggers" were very much to the fore at the lake and there was a hullabaloo for two women had either been eaten or bitten, we could not quite discover which, but the crowd seemed to like it for the "muggers" were so numerous and looked so friendly, like pets coming to be fed, that it would have been unkind not to feed them with something.

Night was closing in fast, and though bright moonlight, we considered a few minutes quite long enough to remain in the dense crowd. So our tired horses were turned trainwards. The crowded road made it difficult to drive and occasionally a collision seemed inevitable. When we were within a couple of miles of our tourist train one of the horses fell. Poor beast he was quite exhausted, but eventually recovered sufficiently, to drag us home.

Our guide, by the way, told us that this pilgrimage only occurs once in twelve years when Jupiter is in the constellation Leo, but I don't know.

I had my purse stolen at Abu-road just before leaving, only a few rupees in it at the time, fortunately. I was writing at the table in my compartment with all the windows open and the electric light on, I opened my purse to take out a stamp, leaving it there whilst I gave the letter to a boy who was standing in the passage. When I returned it was gone! And it hasn't come back!

V.—UDAIPUR.

Udaipur's most beautiful spot is the lake, and we saw it at its best. Leaving our train about 4 o'clock in the afternoon we drove to one end of the lake entered boats and were rowed right across, a distance of about a mile. We then landed and saw the wild pigs preserved by the Rana, and returned across the lake by moonlight. Words fail to describe its beauty. On one side of the lake rises the enormous pile of the Palace gleaming white in the water; in the centre on an island is a Summer Palace, also white, softened by lovely foliage. The reflection in the water was perfect, each dome and minaret so clear that it looked like another palace built up from the lake. Temples here and there as we passed, were lighted up all along the waters' edge with wee lights, and behind all, the hills, some crowned by an old fortress. It was a magnificent sight. Everything is beautiful here, no dust, no squalor, a perfect paradise, but unfortunately we had to leave it as our house train left at 8 o'clock and we only just reached it as it moved off.

Earlier in the day we had visited the Palace, the grounds and whole building so beautifully kept, and doors made of mirrors. One wonders how many regiments of hamals must be necessary to keep it all so spotless and how long time it would take to enter every room. Fortunately we were only shown the reception rooms which were lighted by electric light and had white and gold, or gilded, electric fans hanging from the ceiling. The gold and crystal chairs did not look cosy and I am sure the Rana has lots of rooms with nice long chairs and little tables where papers can be thrown about and one can be at ease.

The Prince of Wales had stayed here and sat on those chairs we were told. There are the loveliest Victoria Gardens here with a museum and small Zoo, so cool and shady after the long drive.

The slave garden made us all a little sad, though it was a dear little paradise; gardens full to overflowing with every sort of flower, a beautiful pavilion in the centre, fountains playing, everything to please the eye, but all this shut in by very high walls and barred and bolted doors. No sound or sight enters here for this is where all women of the harem are allowed to amuse themselves. The guide's remark was very appropriate: "All very nice, and what can women want more than to walk about the pretty gardens and play games?"

We recalled Pierre Loti's "Disenchanted" and the sad dreary lives lived by these women shut out from all the world. But I will not set down our discussion although some highly interesting observations were made and sprightly comparisons drawn between the lot of women in the East and the West, also in the far West. We all have our complaints and all our desires; yet I don't think there was one of us who did not feel Thank God we are not as other women and we were born in lands where scenes may not be brighter, but where the air is freer and women have rights if not votes and probably fewer wrongs than our Oriental sisters.

F. P.

AN OFT FELT WANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—I shall feel much obliged if you or any of your readers could tell me where to find a copy of the New York "Sun" in Bombay, of course for cash payment. The difficulty of getting well-known English journals, let alone American, in this first city of India (?) is so great that one often feels himself thrown on a desert island—just fancy, I could get a copy of the "Daily Mail" of October 5th only on November 16th and that too at only one Railway Book stall! Hence this request from

YOUR QUERIST.

SIR W. J. BULL, M.P., has presented to Hammersmith, which he represents in Parliament, a volume to be known as "The Golden Book of Hammersmith," wherein will be inscribed the names of burgesses and others whose meritorious services should be recognised.

MR. C. MURRAY, who has come to England on behalf of Mr. G. A. Logan, counsel to the Nash Estate, has addressed the following to everybody bearing the name of Younger who could be found in British directories:—Dear Sir or Madam,—If I can trace Mrs. Adelaide Younger before November 1, the estate of the late Mrs. Mary Nash, Brooklyn, U. S. A., belongs to her or her heirs. If you are related in any way please wire at once to "Murray, Savoy Hotel, London," as the estate will be divided by order of the Surrogate Court on November 1, after which any claim will be void.

THE PORTUGUESE DICTATORSHIP.

SENOR FRANCO MAINTAINS SUPREMACY.

Justification for Former Action.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

Senor Franco, the Portuguese Premier, who for many months, with the support of the King, has governed without a Parliament, maintains his policy unswervingly.

He has to-day prohibited meetings for the purpose of political agitation and has imposed a rigorous Censorship on the Press.

THE N. S. WALES STRIKE.

End of an Expensive Struggle.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

Advices from Sydney state that the coal trade dispute has been settled.

[Chief among the demands that had been made to the colliery proprietors was for an advance of 8d. per ton in the hewing rate for coal and other questions relate to working conditions. At the meeting which decided to make claims on the proprietors the following resolutions were adopted :

"That owing to the keen demand for, and high prices ruling in the coal trade, this meeting pledges itself to do all thatlies in its power to enforce the demand of 8d. per ton advance in the hewing rate, to take effect on 2nd January 1908."

"That we emphatically protest against the rate of 0 1 3d. per ton now being paid the miner for screened small coal, and we demand a rate of 1s. per ton for the same, to take effect on 2nd January 1908."

"That we demand the restoration of the 1880 agreement with regard to the minimum height of the seam, refuse, &c."

"That we request the proprietors to grant a general working day of eight hours from bank to bank to all members of the Colliery Employes' Federation."]

THE WOODS CASE.

Court Enquiry Demanded.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

The Woods case is exciting the greatest interest. Woods has demanded a Court enquiry,alleging that the reports upon him by his superior regimental officers were biassed and unjustified, from personal feeling in consequence of his studious habits and indifference to sports.

The evidence, on the other side, denies that prejudice existed and affirms that Woods was intelligent and well behaved but was inefficient as an officer and incapable of controlling men.

THE FRENCH BIRTH-RATE.

Infinitesimal Increase in Population.

STARTLING COMPARISON WITH GERMANY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

The Chief of the French Statistical Department announces that the number of births in France during 1906 was 806, 847 as compared with the last decennial average of 839,813. The births exceeded the deaths by only 26,651. He points out that the yearly increase of population in Germany is at present 845,000.

THE THREATENED COTTON STRIKE.

Possible Avertion.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

The mediation of the Mayor of Oldham promises to avert the threatened strike of Cotton Operatives.

THE MUTINY DINNER.

All to be Considered.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

The "Daily Telegraph" will send a Christmas hamper to every Mutiny Veteran who is too feeble to travel to London on December 23.

VOLUNTEER RETURNS.

The Preliminary Figures.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

The annual report shows that the Volunteers have considerably increased during 1907 especially in London.

The efficiency returns, generally, are excellent.

THE SITUATION IN AMERICA.

Further Gold Purchases.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

Telegrams from New York state that to-day a further million and a-half dollars of gold was engaged.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

America's financial measures are mostly praised but are also considerably criticised. The Clearing House Banks doubt the efficacy of the measures beyond restoring the hoarded money into circulation.

JAPANESE IN AMERICA.

Columbian Frontier Patrolled.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

Ten Japanese who crossed the frontier from British Columbia were arrested in Washington territory and sent to Seattle for deportation.

The frontier is patrolled for a distance of forty miles.

THE KAISER'S VISIT.

Motor Trips in the New Forest

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

The Kaiser is in splendid spirits. He is covering large tracts in the New Forest and adjacent country [illegible]. Yesterday he several times travelled at [illegible] miles over open stretches.

UNREST IN PERSIA.

Shops Looted at Shiraz.

SPEEDY ACTION DEMANDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

The St. correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" in St. Petersburg states thattwo Russo-German firms have telegraphed that the shops in Shiraz are being looted and that speedy measures are indispensable, otherwise their creditors will be unable to pay.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE AT YEZD.

THE following urgent cablegram was received by the Secretary to the Persian Zoroastrian Amelioration Society, from the Anjuman-e-Naseri of Yezd on the 15th instant :—

"Behram Gushtasp merchant shot last night. Culprit escaped. Others in danger. Help."

As these outrages have become of rather frequent occurrence, of late, the last having taken place in July, it was thought advisable, in the interests of the Persian Zoroastrians, to approach the Shah direct, this time, for his gracious intervention. Accordingly the following urgent cablegram was cabled on the 16th instant to His Majesty by Sir Dinshaw Petit, President of the Amelioration Society : "Another Zoroastrian murdered at Yezd. We humbly supplicate your Majesty's gracious protection." Sir Dinshaw has now received the following prompt and hopeful reply from His Majesty, through Moshir-ud-Dowlah, his Minister :

"Telegram addressed to his Imperial Majesty, my august Sovereign, was duly submitted to Imperial notice. Prompt, energetic measures are taken by Government to punish the culprit and to ensure quiet and protection for Parsi community. Special Commissioner despatched for this purpose."

The Persian Amelioration Society feels grateful to the Shah for this gracious message, and now that His Majesty has personally intervened in the matter, the Society hopes something would be done not only to bring the culprits to book, but also to ensure justice and protection to his Majesty's helpless Zoroastrian subjects. The despatch of a Special Commissioner for this purpose is rather significant.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

A telegram from Melbourne states that Victoria has made 233 and 163 in their first and second innings, while the M. C. C. have made 198 in the first innings and in the second innings 482 for nine wickets.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Reception at Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 20.

The R.I.M.S. "Dufferin" with Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Minto and party arrived here at 12 noon after a splendid passage.

The public arrival at Rangoon will take place at 4 p.m.

LATER.

The R. I. M. S. Dufferin with their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Minto on board arrived at Hastings Bar at 3 p. m. There they were met by Commander Hooper, Principal Port Officer, Captain Christian, Commanding H. M. S Perseus, Captain Hill, Private Secretary to His Honour the Lieut. Governor of Burma, and Captain Caldecott A. D. C. to the Lieut. Governor.

There was some delay in getting the "Dufferin" alongside the pandal and consequently Their Excellencies did not land until 4-50 p.m. They were met on the landing stage, which was picturesquely decorated, by His Honour the Lieut.-Governor, Lady White and Miss White ; also by Sir Charles Fox, Chief Judge, Major General Dening, Commanding Burma Division, Brigadier-General Fenton, Commanding the Rangoon Garrison, the Lord Bishop of Rangoon the Hon. Messrs Rice, Gales, Strikeman, Irwin, Ba Tu, Hactnell, Ormond Colebrooke, Maung Ko, Gyaw Thu, Radford, Young and Roberts. In the pandel a shamiana had been erected and a large assemblage of people had collected to hear the address of welcome which was read to His Excellency on behalf of the inhabitants of Rangoon.

His Excellency replied thanking them for their cordial welcome and stated how much he and Lady Minto regretted that they had been unavoidably prevented from arriving on the date intended, but that he and her Excellency would, before leaving Rangoon, have an opportunity of making the acquaintance of the leading members of such a thriving community.

Their Excellencies then drove in State to Government House. The streets were gaily decorated and crowded with people. At intervals along the road shamianas had been erected and these were filled with school children who accorded Their Excellencies a hearty welcome and also presented Lady Minto and Lady Violet Elliot with bouquets of flowers. At the landing stage were Guards of Honour from H.M.S. "Perseus" the Rangoon Port Volunteers, and Rangoon Volunteers. The streets were lined by the Devonshire Regiment, the 20th and 92nd Punjabis, and at Government House were Guards of Honour of the Devons and 92nd Punjabis. His Excellency inspected each of the Guards of Honour in turn.

To-night there will be a dinner and reception at Government House.

COUNTERFEITING NON-BRITISH COINS.

An Important Point of Law Solved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 20.

In the Allahabad High Court, Justices Banerji and Aikman recently decided an important point of Criminal law relating to counterfeiting of coins, not current in British India.

One Qadir Baksh and two others who were asked by some Nepalese to make them a few imitation coins, current in Nepal. The coins were to be made of the metal known as German silver, and used in making necklaces. The accused made the coins and handed them over to the Nepalese who had ordered them.

The Nepalese were charged with being in possession of counterfeit coins, but were acquitted by the Sessions Judge of Benares. The Benares police, thereupon, arrested the accused and charged them with having counterfeited coins. The Sessions Judge of Benares acquitted them. He gave effect to the contention of the accused that it was not their intention to cheat, that they did not conceal the fact, that they had manufactured the coins they were asked to ; that they manufactured imitation coins which were not current and for the purpose of being used as ornaments in large quantities. The Sessions Judge held that the explanation to Section 231 of the Indian Penal Code applied to the case.

The Local Government appealed from the order of acquittal. Their lordships remarked that Section 231 had no application, but that the law applicable was to be found in the Second Explanation of Section 28 which defined counterfeiting coins. They held that the imitation of the coins was such that the presumption was that there was intention to deceive and the evidence offered by accused was not sufficient to rebut that presumption. The accused were accordingly found guilty of the offence charged, but having regard to the fact that there was no concealment on their part as well as other circumstances of the case, their lordships thought a light sentence would meet the ends of justice. They directed the District Magistrate to send for the accused to his Court and detain them till the rising of his Court : in addition, the principal accused, Qadir Baksh, was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 10 or in default to be rigorously imprisoned for one month.

DIABOLO, it is reported, has invaded the Vatican. Cardinal Merry del Val, who is an enthusiastic sportsman, has ordered a diabolo set in eager impatience, says the "Chronicle," to make the acquaintance of this latest development of modernism.

THE E. I. R. STRIKE.

Dislocation of Traffic.

PASSENGERS DETAINED AT ASANSOL.

SUPPLIES RUNNING SHORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 20.

The Punjab Mail train was despatched from Howrah under police protection last night at the usual hour.

Strikers were present but did not attempt to interfere.

The Punjab Mail train is to proceed by the loop line from Khana Junction to avoid Asansol.

The Mails for Bombay last night were sent by the Bengal-Nagpur line.

A special telegram of to-day's date from Asansol to the "Statesman" reports that the station is blocked by rolling stock and crowded with detained passengers who are experiencing some discomfort owing to the insufficiency of refreshments and accommodation.

The strikers are still in possession and have detained all trains with the exception of the Special conveying children backwards and forwards to school.

Mr. Gray, the District Assistant Locomotive Inspector, is reported to have been injured in a scuffle on the platform yesterday evening.

The District Locomotive Superintendent has arrived at Asansol from Jamalpur but the men decline to negotiate with him.

A telegram to the "Empire" from Allahabad states that the strike does not extend to that station.

A telegram to the "Bengalee" from Asansol states that Bepin Chandra Pal is amongst those detained at that station by the strikers. He was on the Punjab Mail train *en route* from Calcutta to the Buxar Jail.

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 20.

At Allahabad on Tuesday the mails and passengers for the Punjab were sent on by train made up locally. But it was not found possible to despatch any train to Jubbulpore, and thus communication with Bombay was suspended.

The mail train from the Punjab arrived punctually and proceeded towards Calcutta at the usual time.

Rolling-stock at Allahabad is, of course, limited and difficulty will be experienced in making-up more trains here.

According to latest information the strike would seem at present to have extended westwards so far as Moghal Serai.

LATER.

The Engine Drivers at Allahabad struck to-day after departure of the Mails for Bombay and the Punjab.

LUCKNO NOVEMBER 20.

Reliable news to the *Indian Daily Telegraph* from Cawnpore states that the Cawnpore Railway Staff are ready to join the strike and sympathize with the strikers.

So far the strike has not extended to these parts, but trains are arriving late.

Apparently Lucknow is quite cut off from all but telegraphic communication with Calcutta, since at the time of wiring 11-30 o'clock, the Calcutta Mail, due before 8 a. m. had not arrived causing much inconvenience. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway with say that the Calcutta Mail train did not connect theirs.

LATER.

The Punjab and Bombay Mail trains despatched from here last night by the loop route have got through as far as Mokameh, but it is not yet known whether they will succeed in proceeding beyond that station as information has now been received that the men at Mokameh, Dinapore and Allahabad have joined the strikers.

The Mail trains from up-country got in here this morning *via* the loop. The strikers remain meanwhile in position at Asansol, and the main line traffic is open only as far as Burdwan. But steps are being taken to maintain order and prevent the coercion of non-strikers by the strikers.

There are now some twenty European constables at Asansol whither fifty Military Police from Hooghly have also been sent. A hundred Military Police have also been despatched from Bhagalpore of whom seventy-five will be posted to keep order and protect the line at Dinapore and twenty-five at Mokameh. Military Police have also been detailed for duty at Burdwan and Bandel.

The eastward bound passengers detained at Asansol have come on to Calcutta by the Bengal Nagpur Railway, and motor cars have been sent from Calcutta to take on some of those proceeding up-country.

The attitude of the men is still defiant and they refused to treat with Messrs Brown and Huddleston who are now at Asonsol, but supplies in that station are running low with the large number of passengers detained there so that the present state of things cannot go on much longer.

CAWNPORE, NOVEMBER 20.

The entire Locomotive Staff, European and Indian of the E. I. Railway, went out on a strike to-day, the train service being absolutely paralyzed. With the exception of No. 2, Down Punjab Mail as far as Allahabad and No. 1 Up Punjab Mail worked by a Cawnpore Driver from Allahabad, the train service is totally snspended. The passengers are going *via* the metre gauge of O. and R. Railway, dealing with most of the passenger traffic to Agra and Delhi, and this morning all the Native shunters, pilots and cleaners joined the strike and the E.I.R, Station presents a very desolate appearance. The serious aspect of the lock-out is shortage of coal supplies to mills here which might lead to a cessation of work temporarily. The completeness of the strike which now extends as far as Kalka may be better understood when it is stated that the Traffic men are ready to join the Loco guards and other Traffic staff. I ascertain that they have their grievances too and under no circumstances will they work the train if a Native driver or a driver of foreign line be induced to move the engine.

A European Covenanted Driver of 18 years' service from Asansol and a prominent leader of the present deadlock states that the main cause of the crisis is traceable to the discourteous and overbearing attitude of the officials to the men, and also to departmental jealousy, and says that Loco men stood official bluff long enough and are determined to stand it no longer. In the course of an interview he said that this was the most perfectly organised strike ever taken place in India and unless the men get what they demand its magnitude would perhaps affect other railways' employes who also are dissatisfied and are waiting to see results. In the present strike from Howrah to Kalka the Loco. and Running staff are in perfect agreement, while private advices received from Drivers of other lines whose assistance the E. I. R. is depending upon show that they are in thorough sympathy with their colleagues of the E. I. R. It is reported that a number of Drivers from the N.-W. Railway are at Tundla on their way to Cawnpore, but their men have no intention, it is said, to work. At Tundla the Traffic staff refused to go out with a foreign driver. The disaffection appears to be so general that from conversation with railway employes this evening a strike amongst the telegraph and station staff is imminent.

It is stated that a Loco. Superintendent of a certain State Railway to whom an appeal for help was made was unable to lend any men, and said he would take on men dismissed from the E. I. R. as his line is very busy.

From Cawnpore to Asansol all the natives of the Loco. staff have joined the strike and the action of Asansol men is upheld as justifiable while the men of the Traffic Department are more closely in sympathy with the Loco men who stood by them in the recent crisis. What apparently the strikers insist on is the modification of the hours and working conditions, equality of the leave rules, equality of treatment between European and Eurasian Drivers and in fact, a reversion to the rules in vogue 20 to 30 years ago. "Nelson" is the password amongst the strikers and to-night a social evening is taking place to celebrate Nelson's Day, a complete paralysis in Traffic and the accomplishment of their object. The men here solemnly aver they will hold out even at the sacrifice of their wives and children rather than yield to the past treatment.

[On enquiry at Victoria Terminus yesterday morning, we were told that the Mail trains between Jubbulpur and Bombay will be running as usual, the G. I. P. Railway having made arrangements to start their trains without waiting for the arrival of the East Indian Railway Mail trains if they are late. On the East Indian Railway, there is some dislocation of traffic. Passengers desirous of proceeding to stations on the East Indian Railway beyond Jubbulpur, other than Calcutta, will be well advised to postpone their journey until the position is more settled. Passengers for Calcutta can proceed by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway route via Nagpur.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 20.

The Railway strike has now extended to Cawnpore. The Punjab Mail, which got in here this morning via the loop line, had considerable difficulties upon the way. Attempts were being made to stop it at both Burdwan and Bandel where a number of strikers have now assembled. It got past by slowing down as if to stop and then putting on steam again.

The Punjab and Bombay Mail despatched from Calcutta last night, were stopped at Mokameh, but managed to get on again and have passed Dinapore. It is not yet known whether they will get past Allahabad. They carry practically no mail bags, the Post Office having arranged to send all letters for the Punjab and the United Provinces by a round-about route via the Eastern Bengal State Railway, thence via the Bengal Assam Railway and the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The Bombay Mails are being carried backwards and forwards by the Bengal Nagpur Railway which will despatch a Special on Thursday at he usual hour to carry Calcutta's mail letters, to catch the outgoing P. and O. for Europe. Amongst passengers who got through to Calcutta by the Puniab Mail train to day was Mr. Stewart Wilson, Director General of the Post Office in India.

Deficiency in coal is already being felt here by both mills and shippers, but the Hon. Mr. Suther land of Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Company, interviewed by the "Empire" upon this subject,holds that as matters stand at present nothing worse than temporary inconvenience will we cause if the strike terminates within the next few days. Failing this, however, it will be very serious.

The Company are fully resolved to accept nothing but complete surrender of the men, and as the latter are also determined to persevere the appointment of a Conciliation Board by the Government is being advocated. Military Police have been sent to Bandel, but the strikers are gradually working down the line towards Calcutta.

Amongst the goods held up at Asansol are a quantity of Government records.

A new arrival from Asansol today interviewed by an "Empire" representative states that the attitude of the strikers at Asansol is most friendly to the numerous passengers who are still there. The Drivers have been standing by with steam up to more on their trains at once if their four main demands are granted. They are determined, however, to hold out for these and appear to have money-behind them to prolong the struggle.

ON account of the strike on the E. I. Railway, the Calcutta mails which usually arrive in Bombay at 1 p. m. were not received yesterday. The same will be received this morning by the train which runs via Napur, as the traffic between Allahabad and Jabulpore is stopped.

BEPIN CHUNDER PAL.

Appeal Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 20.

Justices Rampini and Sharfuddin delivered separate judgments in Bepin Chander Pal's case to-day, both rejecting the appeal.

MR. BRERETON'S VISIT TO INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER, 19.

It is understood that the visit to India of Mr. Brereton, Government Director of Indian Railway Companies in London, is connected with the ordinary work of his department. The commercial and other opinions regarding the wider questions which were to have been investigated by the Indian Railway Sub-Committee will now be sent home in writing.

ACCOUNTANT GENERALS.

Mr. Harrison Returns to Bombay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19.

A number of changes amongst Accountant-Generals are pending. Mr. Harrison from leave reverts to Bombay relieving Mr. Michael who is posted to Lahore where he relieves Mr. Brighton who goes to Madras vice Mr. Dobbie who is retiring Mr. Brereton from leave becomes Accountant-General in Burma vice Mr. Gauntlett who proceeds upon combined leave.

MADRAS HIGH COURT.

New Appointments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 20.

Owing to the resignation of Justice Sir Subramania Iyer, the Hon'ble Mr. C. Sankaran Nair has been appointed to act as Judge of the Madras High Court until a permanent appointment is made, and Mr. W. Sivaswamy Iyer to act as Advocate-General.

THE PAREL LABORATORY.

Supply of Plague Prophylactic.

Revised rules for the issue of the plague prophylactic from the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, Parel, have been approved and published by Government. It is laid down that applications from practitioners who have already been once supplied on the recommendation of Civil or Medical Authorities will be complied with at once.

Applications from medical practitioners who have not been supplied before must be sent through the Chief Civil Authority or Medical Officer of the place where they reside. In the event of the application being supported, it will be complied with. Subsequent applications may be submitted direct to the Laboratory, when they will be dealt with in the ordinary course, the applicant not being required to submit his application again through the Civil or Medical Authority.

Applications from firms of chemists or private individuals not medical men cannot be accepted. The resident Physician of a firm of chemists may be supplied with the prophylactic, and the requisition will be dealt with as a case of first application from a private medical practitioner. In this case the prophylactic will be supplied on the distinct understanding that it is required for *bona fide* personal use, *e. g.*, inoculating his staff or patients, &c. In no circumstances is the resident Physician authorised to allow the prophylactic supplied to him to be used by any one else

A charge of ½ anna per dose is made for the anti-plague vaccine supplied to applicants outside the Bombay Presidency as well as to independent Native States within the Presidency. There will be addition a charge of 1 anna 3 pies to defray the cost of each bottle, which contains, as a rule, 5 doses, besides the charge of packing and freight. In the Bombay Presidency no charge is made to applicants for anti-plague vaccine, except the cost of bottles, packing and freight.

Concerning places out of India it is prescribed that applications from medical practitioners not in the service of the British Government, including medical missionaries and foreigners in the employ of Foreign Governments or Consulates, will not be complied with unless supported by the British Consul of the place where the applicant is a resident.

The supplies to countries outside India are subject to the condition that Indian requirements are met first. Applicants for anti-plague vaccine out of India will be charged annas 2 per dose, besides 1 anna 3 pies, the cost of each bottle containing five doses, packing and freight being extra.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS. The country is deeply gratified by the release of the two political prisoners. The news came as a glad surprise. It was the best bit[illegible] His Majesty the King, only it was not ar[illegible] on the very day. There is a disposition on the part of the people to believe that the release was in consequence of the direct intervention of his Majesty. Royal clemency may have had very little to do with it. At all events, it may be taken for certain that King Edward would never have insisted on it, if he had been advised to the contrary. I should like, however, to foster this popular belief, rather than do anything to shake it. It is founded in the high regard and reverence in which the Royal Family of England is held by Indians of all classes, and it will only deepen their love and devotion to it. In the restoration of Lajpatrai and Ajitsingh to liberty one may discern an act of wise statesmanship which forebore to prolong their captivity beyond the period necessary for the fulfilment of its object. It accords with the policy of firmness and conciliatian laid down by the Secretary of State and the Viceroy. The release of the deported patriots betokens an improvement in the political situation in the Punjab, and the comparative tranquility of the province may be regarded as a vindication of the uncommon measures taken by the executive against them. I hope they have been chastened by adversity and exile, and that it has enabled them to take an impartial survey of their political past, wherein their errors and excesses were presented to them in their true colours. If this has been the fruit of the stern discipline they have undergone, we may expect them to turn out better and wiser patriots. They are like officers on parole, and must take it that their release has imposed upon them a moral obligation to be of good behaviour. Ajitsingh is not credited with much education or refinement. Mr. Lajpatrai, on the other hand, is a man of culture and education, bearing, according to the testimony of his friends, a high and honourable character. He can exercise his political activities with better effect on behalf of the country, which he loved not always wisely, but too well, provided he loves it henceforth both well and wisely. I trust that he will not participate in any outburst of insolent defiance organized under the pretext of celebrating his "martyrdom." We were never told exactly why he and his compatriot were deported. Now that they are set free, it would be impolitic for Government to publish an authoritative statement which would only raise an unpleasant and fruitless controversy. It is a pity that the whole story was not made public at the proper time. It may be, however, that it was not considered expedient to reveal it, and that because it was inexpedient, therefore the prisoners were not subjected to a public trial.

THE GOVERNOR AT POONA. The preamble of the addresses presented to Sir George Clarke by the City and Suburban Municipalities of Poona quietly records the fact that Poona is the home of the Local Government for four months in the year during the rains. This is a gentle hint that Poona would not like the duration to be curtailed at the bidding of Bombay. In spite of the deficiencies of the capital of the Deccan in regard to drainage and water supply, and in spite of the annual ravages of plague, there is no likelihood, to my mind, of the Government listening to the voice of Bombay. A hope is expressed in the address of the City Municipality that the labours of the Decentralization Committee will result in the grant of larger powers to Municipalities and other local bodies. It is urged that the time has come when they should be entirely, or almost entirely, popular assemblies. This is a legitimate desire; but as was observed by the Governor in his reply, the Municipality should formulate specific proposals for the consideration of the authorities. While His Excellency is willing to accord a high place among the cities of India to Poona for its intellectual activity and its public spirit, every Indian will agree with him in the wish that the influence of Poona will always be directed to the spreading of truth and sound knowledge as well as of the good-will and sound knowledge which is essential to happiness and prosperity. "In this," he added, "will your ancient city eclipse its former glories by helping to uplift the masses, and to lead them into paths of sure and orderly progress." Is it too much to hope that this wholesome advice will have some influence in the right quarters? The Poona Suburban Municipality is in a singularly happy condition. It has no grievances, it said. It is doing its daily work faithfully and well, and is at peace with the ratepayers, the administration and the world in general. The members are troubled with no ideals or aspirations. Their wishes are modest, and their emphatic desire is for slow and gradual reform, with which the Governor expressed himself in cordial agreement. They seem in a general way to agree with the poet who says : "For forms of Government let fools contest, Whatever is best administered is best."

NATIVE STATES AND UNREST. How is it that there no unrest or disaffection in Native States? How is it that the people there are contented with the personal rule of Chiefs of varying degrees of merit? They do not enjoy the same liberty and the same privileges as British subjects, and yet there is no discontent. In this respect, one feels disposed to concur in the opinion expressed by Mr. Morley in his great speech at Arbroath that the ferment in British India was more racial than political. If the subjects of a native ruler are prepared to suffer and endure a great deal without a murmur, it is partly because their sovereign is not an alien, but one of them. At the banquet given to the Viceroy, the Nizam declared that there was not a single man in his dominion who was disaffected either towards himself or the British Government. The absence of disaffection in Native States does not arise altogether from the absence of the racial element, which is a contributory cause of the discord in British India. The population of the Native States is not so educated and enlightened as that under the British rule, and is not yet so far advanced as to cherish or formulate ideals. Supposing they are competent to do so, they will, I suppose, be held in check by the fear of prompt and summary measures of repression, if they did aught to disturb the harmony of the State. I dare say the people in Native States are lighter taxed than British subjects. But speaking generally, they are peculiarly liable to the vagaries of a personal despotism, and to the laxity of officials. It has been repeatedly observed that people living on the border line of Native States are willing in times of stress to cross over to British territory. I do not mean to cast a general imputation upon them, but I simply wish to note a fact. Both the Viceroy and the Nizam felicitated themselves on the most cordial relations subsisting between them. As time goes on the Native States will be bound more and more firmly to the Imperial Union. The network of railways and telegraphs has brought them into closer relations with the outer world, and they now form an essential and integral part of the Imperial organism. They are so many conservative forces contributing to the stability and the permanence of the commonwealth, and recognizing the value of these forces, which are lying dormant at present, the British Government have decided to utilize them in connection with the proposed Advisory Councils. With the growth of mutual confidence, sympathy and good understanding, the Paramount Power and the feudatory Chiefs will be a valuable help to one another in promoting the general welfare. Herein lies the justification for the scheme propounded by Government.

NEGLECT OF THE VERNACULARS. The memorandum submitted by Dr. U. H. Weitbrecht to the Punjab University on the encouragement and development of the vernaculars, has drawn attention once more to the well-worn complaint about the neglect of the vernaculars. A few months ago, a native gentleman holding a high office in the Bombay Educational Department issued a forcible appeal to his countrymen for paying better attention to their mother-tongue, and made some practical suggestions to the University towards that end. But his earnest exhortations fell upon barren ground, and we are as far away as ever from any serious attempt to grapple with the evil. To speak the truth, the educated Indian, as a class, looks down upon the language of his home as worthy of no thought or study. Having tasted the sweets of an incomparably higher and nobler literature, they do not care to read vernacular books. I have myself to plead guilty in this respect. Everyone, whatever the measure of his knowledge of English, wishes to talk with his fellows in that language, and it is also employed invariably in their correspondence. The educated Parsi or Hindu is proud to own that he can speak and write English with greater facility than his mother-tongue. Indeed, he is nearly as proud of his imperfect knowledge of the vernacular! Where a whole family is educated, it is a code of honour with the members to hold conversation in English. In many Parsi homes, whether educated or not, I am told that ordinary English words such as papa, mamma and baby, are used in preference to their equivalents in the homely vernacular. Admitting the value of English as the *lingua franca* of educated Indians, it is their duty to cultivate and enrich their mother-tongue, if only as a means towards an end, namely, the progress and enlightenment of the submerged millions. The diffusion of primary education will be of little avail, if it is not supplemented by the reading of useful books in after life. There is a dearth of wholesome vernacular literature. The times do not favour the development of indigenous talent, and there is little hope of poets like Premanand or Tookaram arising in these days. But the masses are more in need of useful knowledge than of poetry, and it can only be supplied at present by means of translations. While we have a class of politicians active in propagating disaffection among the lower orders, no earnest endeavour is made by them to raise and uplift them. While they are blatant in their demand for home-rule, no attempt is made, as a necessary preliminary to it, to render the people capable of exercising it. On the one hand, educated natives have been sadly neglecting their duty in this particular towards their humbler brethren ; and on the other, the Government have failed to supply the defect by devising measures of their own. No encouragement is offered by means of prizes or subventions to deserving authors. There is no market for works of real value in the Indian tongues. The publications which yield some profit are translations, or more or less clumsy adaptations, of sensational or amorous stories. Sufficient encouragement is needed from Government for the production of scientific and literary works by capable men. When higher education was introduced, it was believed that it would filter down almost automatically to the masses. This hope has not been realized, and the necessity for special measures for the mental, and consequently moral, improvement of the masses is now more pressing than ever.

DION.

CLERKS AND HIGH RENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Free Lance" complains of the heavy rents one has to pay nowadays in Bombay. Your correspondent is quite right, but the real pressure of rents falls heavily not so much on the rich and poor as on the middle class, such as clerks, etc., who, to use the words of Mr. G. Ow n Dunn, "are the most deserving of consideration in this matter." Millionaires and well-to-do people generally when inclined to be philanthropic resort to such noble acts as providing free or cheap houses, asylums, etc. for the poor, and innumerable other actions for the amelioration of their lot, but rarely do you find an body coming to the rescue of the middle class. The fate of clerks in Bombay is not a very enviable one inasmuch as they have to maintain themselves decently, in fact almost up to the standard of the well-to do people. The salaries they draw generally beggar comparison with those of even mech nics and members of othe professions, but all the same their expenses are as much if not more than those of people holding different positions, and this being the case, they have to live from hand to mouth, nay more, run into debts which they are not in a position to make good. The rich have bungalows of their own to live in and the poor are provided by th Improvement Trust with suitable chawls to reside in on cheap rents, but what about the middle class people such as clerks ? Clerks on an average draw salaries ranging from 25 to 100 rupees, and it is of these in particular that I am speaking. Rents have risen by leaps and bounds, and a clerk drawing between 50 and 100 has to pay about Rs. 30 for rents. If Rs. 30 alone go for rents, the balance of salary, as will be easily imagined, will not suffice to keep one's head above water. Will therefore nobody come forward and do something for these much neglected people ? Their wants are not many; a bed-room and a drawing-room is all they require, with a kitchen and bath-room attached. If the Improvement Trust can build such fine blocks of buildings for the poor and charge them a rent of between 3 and 5 rupees and make a profit as well thereon, cannot some generous persons come forward and build houses of the above description for these uncared for people, charging moderate rents, say about Rs. 15 per month ?

I therefore on behalf of the clerks appeal to the powers-that-be on the Improvement Trust to use their influence to erect buildings of the above description; and failing the Improvement Trust to help them in this matter, to those who are in a position to do so and who are always eager and willing to improve the condition of suffering people by kind and noble deeds.—Yours, &c.,

ERODISI.

DEATH OF COLONEL GRANT.

Another Mutiny Veteran.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, NOVEMBER 20.

Ther died last night at the Station Hospital, Wellington, at the ripe age of 84 years Colonel Edward Long Grant, C. B.

The deceased was a distinguished soldier who in his time rendered valuable service. He belonged originally to the Madras Fusiliers, took part in the Burmese War and also served in the Great Indian Mutiny.

He was an old resident at Wellington having resided there for the last thirty years. He leaves behind him an unmarried daughter who had been his sole companion.

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 20.

A fine old soldier departed this life at the Station Hospital, Wellington, Nilgiris, at the age of 84, in Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Long Grant, C. B., who was invalided from the Army, forty years ago, in consequence of wounds received in the action during the Indian Mutiny when he behaved with the greatest intrepidity and valour.

COONOOR, NOVEMBER 20.

The funeral of the late Colonel Edward Long Grant took place this evening at Wellington. The deceased was accorded a full Military funeral. The 2nd Dorset Regiment, under Major Morley, formed the firing party at the cemetery. The coffin was literally crammed with wreaths sent by every prominent residents. A large gathering of the elite was present, prominent among shem being Colonels Wright, Laffan Dobbs, and Cree. The Officers of the R. A. M. C., the Dorsets and the Depot and others were present at the funeral. Reverend Piers, Chaplain of Wellington, read the service.

FAMINE IN NORTH INDIA.

Takkavi Advances.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19.

The Punjab is now falling into line with the United Provinces in making takkavi advances to the sufferers from the drought and fifteen lakhs of rupees have been sanctioned by the Government of India for this purpose. This sum, though very much smaller than the amount spent by Sir John Hewett's Government, represents not unfairly a proportionate grant since there are only some three million inhabitants in the worst off region in the Punjab, whereas some twenty-eight million souls are liable to suffer in the United Provinces.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 5th October last, amounted to Rs. 14,781, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 2,023. The total earnings from 1st July to 5th October last were Rs. 1,56 707, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 5,676.

FACTORY COMMISSION.

THE Factory Commission resumed its sitting yesterday at the Council Hall of the Bombay Secretariat, the Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Morison presiding. Three witnesses were examined, the first being Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer, Bombay. He said that the working hours of adult males should be limited. He could not say whether the physique of workers has been affected by long hours, but added that it would be advisable to prescribe that, except when working by shifts, the legal working hours should be from 5 30 a.m., to 6 p.m., or from 6 a.m., to 6-30 p.m. In factories working on the day shift system, the legal working hours should be from 5 a.m. to 8 p.m., provided that no adult male should work for more than 12 out of every 24 hours.

SPECIAL REGISTER.

Witness did not think it advisable to create a class of workers as "young persons." He said it was desirable that a special register of all workers under the age of 16 should be maintained in order to facilitate inquiries as to the physical fitness of the youngest adults to work full time. He said that the employment of women at night should be prohibited.

CHILDREN.

Witness said that it was not necessary at present to raise beyond nine the minimum age at which children are allowed to work in factories. Certificates of both age and physical fitness should be required before children are allowed to work in factories. It should be prescribed by law that children shall not be employed except in regular sets. It is desirable that factory owners should provide elementary education and recreation at their own expense for children working in their factories during the time they are off work. Witness said that a rule should be made prohibiting non-working young children from accompanying workers to dangerous or unhealthy parts of factories.

SANITATION.

Witness said that an attempt should be made by esting samples of air taken from factories in India, to prescribe an analytical standard of purity for air in factories, with a view to secure proper ventilation. It was also advisable to provide means for getting rid of dust and fluff from factories as well. A similar attempt should be made to prescribe a standard of moisture for the air in factories with reference both to manufacturing processes and to the health of the workers. Witness said that a standard of purity should be fixed for the water used for humidifying purposes. The standard of latrine accommodation should be raised to one seat for every 25 workers, and the provision of separate urinal accommodation should be insisted upon.

Replying to the questions from the medical members, Dr. Turner stated that he was acquainted with most kind of factory operatives. He could supply certain statistics dealing with the mortality of the operatives in Bombay. He has formed an opinion on the subject ; but the question has not, except during the past six years, been seriously studied. The sickness index in the only reliable guide, and this is not readily available in India, but witness thought it was very important and should be made available.

PHYSIQUE.

The factory population is not below the general average of the same class as regards physique. But it is difficult to compare them with others. Witness considered the Mill-hands of Bombay a fairly well developed class and although not of great stature or measurement they are to all appearance well-to-do. There are some of the same class working in Foundries and as mechanics and these are of a better physique. With the exception of phthisis, witness did not think they suffer any more than the general population of the same class from any specific classes of diseases, and he could supply certain statistics

between 12 and 14 is not advisable. The definition of a child should embrace all children under 14. To make a child between 12 and 14 work full time is to lessen considerably his chances of attaining full growth, especially when his want of stamina is remembered. The keeping of a special Register of all workers under the age of 16 will certainly help to find out how far they are able to work full time. Women should not be allowed to work at night.

Regarding the employment of children witness said the nature of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, the minimum age at which the children are allowed to work should be raised to 10, and that age certificates in the case of children have not been found so far, to be a success. Certificates of physical fitness giving full identification marks are absolutely necessary. It is necessary in the interests of children that they should be made to work in regular sets. These should be divided into morning and afternoon sets. And in order that the Law may not be evaded the boys from any one set should not be allowed to work in another set. Certainly it will pay the mill-owners, in the long run, if they open up schools for children working in their own factories. Compulsion in this matter, however, would not be productive of much good.

VENTILATION.

It would continued the witness be an attempt in the right direction to introduce hygienic conditions by prescribing a standard of purity for air in the factories.

Lastly, the mill-owners are under the delusion that their prosperity is not at all bound up with that of their operatives. As they the mill-owners get a percentage for management on the output, it is to their interest that as much work as can be squeezed out should be got out of the wretched workers. The owners never dreamt that exhausting labour does not pay in the end. With a little foresight and thought, the lot of the mill-hands can be improved easily. He would be allowed to give one instance out of so many. The mill-operatives have to give exorbitant prices and receive inferior quality of the necessaries of life. If grain shops are established on the co-operative system, not only the workers will have the articles superior in quality but cheaper in price.

The Commission will not sit to-day.

THE members of the Factory Labour Commission visited the Century and the Textile Mills at Sewri, yesterday morning.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

The third annual meeting of the Bombay Diocesan Church Society was held yesterday in the Cathedral Boys's School, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay presiding.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop, in opening the proceedings, said that before proceeding to the business before the meeting he had one very simple duty to perform and that was to express their great sense of the loss in the departure of their great patron, Lord Lamington. He would say that from the very beginning of the Society's rise, Lord Lamington—he might also say, Lady Lamington—took the greatest possible interest in it and helped th m until the time of their departure from India. He should like to have it put on record that they felt the loss much and that they regretted the circumstances under which Lord Lamington had to leave them. He had now to thank the present Governor of Bombay, His Excellency Sir George Clarke, for kindly filling that vacant place and consenting to be a patron and for becoming a subscriber. His Excellency had asked him to be excused from attending the meeting that day owing to pressure of engagements, but he ventured to hope that he would be fortunate in having him among them next year. (hear, hear.)

The report, for 1907, of the Committee of the Society was then read by Mr. E. E. Hill, the honorary secretary. The report says :—

The Committee of the Bombay Diocesan Church Society, in presenting their third Annual Report, would express their thankfulness for the progress made in the work of the Society, and the help it has rendered to the Church in this Diocese during the past year. It fell to the lot of this Committee to draw up a list of subjects for discussion at the Diocesan Conference and to make all the necessary arrangements for it. The Conference took place in February, and its complete success amply rewarded the Committee for all their labours. The Rev. C. F. W. Hatheell has felt obliged to resign the Secretaryship of the Society; he desired to do so a year ago, and only retained the office at the express wish of the Bishop. We take this opportunity of thanking him for the valuable service he has rendered the Society during the three years it has been in existence. The grants made during the year were as follows:—A grant of Rs. 2,000 was made to the A. C. S. and it was suggested that Rs.1,000 of this should be devoted to starting the permanent chaplaincy of Bhusawal. The Chaplain of Parel received a grant of Rs. 500 towards the building of the Parel Church Tower. A grant of Rs 400 was made towards the fund for putting an East window in Mount Abu Church; and Rs. 150 was granted to the Chaplain of Belgaum towards the cost of a piano for the school. A grant of Rs. 1,500 was made towards the building of the new Church of St. Peter's, Mazagon, and an additional grant of Rs. 200 was made towards the cost of a pastor's bungalow for Manmad. Rs. 15 a month for one year has been granted towards the expenses of each of the three students at the Bishop's College in Poona and Rs. 100 has been sent to Nasik towards the cost of building an extra class-room. The Missionary Union, which is in connection with the Society, has been doing a really good work, and has been the means of interesting many people who perhaps had never before been brought into contact with Mission work, although they may have lived near Mission centres. The headquarters of the Union is in Bombay and there are four branches, viz. Poona, Belgaum, Ahmedabad and Nasik. With the exception of Poona, which has been unfortunate in losing its Honorary Secretary, the number has steadily increased in each branch, and members are still being enrolled. Some most successful sales of work have also been held and the results of these, together with the annual subscriptions, have reached a substantial figure. In Bombay a sale of work was held in the Chaplain's quarters in January, and this brought in about Rs. 600. We were very sorry to lose the services of Mrs. Dickins in Bombay; she was obliged to resign the Secretaryship of the Missionary Union, as she was going to England in March. Mrs. Taylor kindly took her place. In conclusion we would appeal to the Church people in this Diocese to give the Bombay Diocesan Church Society their continued support during the coming year. It has during the past three years amply justified its existence, and as its financial condition improves, will become increasingly valuable as an initiator and supporter of much Church work in the Diocese.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, the honorary treasurer, then presented the financial statement to the meeting. The total receipts stood at Rs. 15,431, of which the subscriptions amounted to Rs. 727, donations to 1,186, offertories to Rs. 693, and faculty fees to Rs. 778. The expenditure included Rs. 3,920 for grants and Rs. 585 for expenses.

The Hon. Sir Sterning Elgerley moved that the reports of the honorary secretary and the honorary treasurer be adopted, printed and circulated.

Canon Beck seconded.

The Lord Bishop, in putting the motion to the meeting, said that with regard to the Society's operations he could only say as Bishop that the Society had been doing work exceedingly well. The grants represented the whole scope of the Church work, educational, missionary and so on, that was going on in the Diocese. It also covered a large area from the geographical point of view, as it extended to Mount Abu in the North and to Hubli in the South. With regard to subscriptions, offertories, etc. they had not done so well as in preceding years. That was not surprising, because it generally happened that when they began work with some rush and enthusiasm there was a tendency to drop down in the end. He had no doubt that matters would improve and their appeals for funds would meet with a liberal response.

The proposition was carried.

A resolution was then passed altering Rule 6 of the Society's Regulations changing the date of the closing of the Society's financial year from the end of September to the 31st December. The election of a Committee and office-bearers for the ensuing year was also recorded.

THE New York crisis recalls the story of a "run" on a joint-stock bank in the North of England. One of the depositors, an old lady, appeared at the counter of the bank and demanded payment of the balance of her account. The cashier handed her the amount due in gold, but this she refused, requesting to be paid with notes of the bank. Receiving these, she placed them safely in her satchel, and then, taking up her umbrella preparatory to leaving she said in high tones: "You can break when you like now; I've got your notes!"

MUNICIPAL BUDGET, 1908-9.

Surplus of Rs. 26 79,343.

At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday, Mr. James MacDonald was called to the chair, in the absence of Mr. Baptista, the Chairman of the Committee.

The Municipal Commissioner laid on the table the Budget estimates for 1908-9.

In his introductory remarks Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Acting Commissioner says:—

WORKING CASH BALANCE.

A reference to pages 50 and 51 of the Administration Report for 1906-07 will show that at 31st March 1907 the "Surplus Cash Balance" of the Municipality, including the one lakh required by law, stood at Rs. 22,50,343. To this has to be added savings in Expenditure during 1907-08, which are estimated on the basis of past experience at Rs. 1,60,000, and an anticipated increase in Income of Rs. 2,69,000, bringing the available surplus to Rs. 26,79,343, including the statutory minimum of Rs. 1,00,000, required by law.

Against this large balance have to be put the following liabilities:

	Rs.
(1) Original deficit as per Budget for 1907-08.	3,46,376
(2) Additional grants sanctioned up to date ...	5,36,078
(3) Additional grants to be sanctioned and now before the Corporation	1,52,929
Rs.	10,35,383
Less—Anticipated reduction in store balances.	84,805
Net additional liability .... Rs.	9,50,578

Including the Rs. 1,00,000 required by law, the year 1908-09 is thus estimated to open with an available working Revenue Balance of Rs. 17,28,765 (i.e., Rs 26,79,343 Rs. 9,50,578).

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1907-08.

As stated above it is estimated on the basis of past experience that the expenditure of the year (including additional grants, will fall short of the outlay originally budgetted for by Rs. 1,60,000. Details of this estimate will be embodied in the final revised estimates to be submitted as usual towards the close of December next. The items responsible for not anticipated increase of Rs. 2,69,000 in Income will be found on a reference to the "Summary of Income" embodied herein to consist of—

	Rs.	
General Tax	+	94,000
Wheel Tax and Tolls		6 000
Town Duties.....	+	20,000
Licences	—	11,000
Receipt from Government for Tobacco Duty.	—	4,000
Halalkhor Tax.	+	15,000
Water Tax.	+	80,000
Market Receipts.	+	12,000
Public Gardens		1,500
Tram-way Rent	+	4,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	+	14,000
Miscellaneous Fees	+	27,500
Net Profit on Municipal Workshops.	—	5,000
Actual profit on Sales of Stores		2,000
Sale proceeds of Unserviceable Tools and Plant	+	7,000
Interest and Profit on Investments of Surplus Loan and other Balances	+	25,000
Total ..... Rs.	+	2,69,000

It will be observed that direct taxation in the shape of General Tax, Halalkhor Tax, and Water Tax is estimated to yield an increase of Rs 189,000, leaving Rs 80,000 to be derived from indirect taxation and returns from property and miscellaneous sources. It is difficult to see how this large increase could with safety have been anticipated. In preparing the Budget-Estimates for 1907-08, a very large expansion was allowed for in the rateable value of properties, but even with this allowance the revenue to be derived from the construction of new buildings seems to have been under-estimated in the light of subsequent events and the rise consequent on the revision of the assessable value of buildings has been more rapid than we could safely anticipate. The increase in the revenues from Town Duties has been placed at Rs. 20,000, as there are indications of an increase on the latest available data. The increase of Rs. 27,500 in Miscellaneous Fees is the result of the higher bid received for the right of skinning dead animals. Rs. 25,000 extra are expected to be received from the investment of our surplus loan and other balances in consequence of reduced loan works expenditure and the rising of the loan and other of the loan of 12 3/4 lakhs in September 1907. It seems desirable to explain that the decrease of Rs. 11,000 in "Licenses" is due to the original estimates having included the fees to be received for music, poison, &c., licenses issued by the Commissioner of Police which are however still being credited to Government.

The other variations do not seem to call for any detailed explanation and are based on the latest information available.

INCOME FOR 1908-9.

The experience of successive years has shown that, notwithstanding every effort made to anticipate the large expansion of Income that has formed so prominent a feature of the City's Revenue for the last few years, the actual realizations have so far exceeded anticipations year after year that with the large balances at our disposal one could view with equanimity a single year characterized by a small deficit, while not anticipating any such result in the year for which I now place the estimate before the Standing Committee, I have endeavoured to allow the utmost possible expansion, based on past experience, present available data, and prospective increase.

After allowing for the entire abolition of the Town Duty on grain, involving a loss in revenue of Rs. 3,00,000, and altering the incidence of Water Taxation so as to relieve tax payers to the extent of Rs. 1,17,000, I have placed the Income of this Municipality for the year 1908-09 at Rs. 91,71,000. Without such reduction the Income would have stood at Rs. 93,88,000. As a reference to the estimates of expenditure will show that the outlay anticipated is Rs. 93,91,403, a unique opportunity has presented itself of framing a budget beloved of financiers, wherein the expenditure for the year is balanced by the income.

Factors have, however, it seems to me to be taken into consideration which outweigh the theoretical advantages of this ideal Budget. Foremost amongst these I class the effect of the famine, from which I seems well nigh impossible that we can escape. I have also to consider the accretion to our balances of a sum of Rs. 4,29,000 in consequence of the anti-plated increase in our revenues of Rs. 2,69,000 and of savings in expenditure of Rs. 1,60,000 during 1907-08, and it has also to be remembered that during the year 1909-10 a very large sum will become due from the City Improvement Trust to this Municipality. When combined with these evidences of progressive prosperity, I find that the unhypothecated revenue balances at 31st March 1908 are estimated to stand at Rs. 17,28,765, it seems to me that a reduction in taxation is clearly indicated. With the estimated expenditure in the Water Works Department placed at Rs. 18,90,000 and the income at the present rates of taxation at Rs 19,82,000, no option is left but to reduce the water rates. With food-stuffs at their present high rates and an impending famine, I have chosen the town duty on grain as the item in which a reduction in taxation will bring relief to those in greatest need of it.

In sacrificing so large a portion of our revenues I have not lost sight of the undesirability of reducing taxation when there is a possibility of the taxes being re-imposed in the near future. But with a budgetted deficit of only a little more than Rs. 4,00,000, with balances in hand in excess of our actual requirements with the progressive character of our revenues, more particularly the property taxes, and with our expenditure at very nearly its maximum, I feel confident that the necessity will not arise—except for a specific cause outside the present financial horizon—to re-impose any of the taxes the abolition of which I now advocate.

With these preliminary remarks I proceed, as usual, to compare the Income for 1908-09 with that for 1907-08.

General Tax including Fire Tax.—The increase of Rs. 2,64,000 over the estimate for 1907-08 is based on actual demand (the revised estimate for 1907-08 being Rs. 30,96,000 as against the original estimate of Rs. 29,96,000), coupled with a prospective increase in the rateable value of properties consequent on the erection of new buildings and the continued revision of assessments.

Wheel Tax and Tolls.—The revenue is estimated at Rs. 27,000 less than in 1907-08, owing principally to famine conditions.

Town Duties.—These are placed at Rs. 9,50,000 after allowing for a reduction in taxation of Rs. 3,00,000.

Halalkhor Tax.—An increase of Rs. 65,000 is provided for on the basis of actual demand and the prospective increase in the rateable value of buildings.

Water Tax.—The following reductions are proposed:

	Present.	Proposed.
On valuation ...	3½ per cent.	3½ per cent,
By Meters—		
Railways ...	11 as. per 1,000 gls.	10. as. per 1,000 gls
Domistic and flushing purposes	4 " " " "	3 " " " "
Religious and Charitable purposes ...	4 " " " "	3 " " " "

By the proposed reduction relief is granted to the extent of Rs. 1,17,000. It will be observed that the rate paid by the Railway Companies, who are among the largest consumers of Municipal water, has been reduced from 11 annas to 10 annas; and it is hoped that in a future year, when further has been accumulated, reduction will be possible in the general Trade rate. It seems to me that our first duty lies toward the general public; but, if we could be furnished by the Trade with statistics showing that a reduction of the Trade rate would be synonymous with an increased consumption of water by the Trade, without adversely affecting the general supply to the City, then I consider that ample grounds would have been shown for reducing the rate of 10 annas now paid by the Industries.

Miscellaneous.—The other items of revenue closely follow the revise estimates for 1907-08, due allowance being made for abnormal factors.

EXPENDITURE FOR 1908-09.

The Budget-Estimates have been prepared for a total sum of Rs. 98,91,403 against Rs. 96,41,376 sanctioned for 1907-08. This shows an advance of Rs. 2,50,027, distributed principally over the following heads:—

	Rs
General Superintendence	28,602
Fire Brigade	18,763
Health Department	79,688
Debt	41,090
Contribution to City Improvement Trust	50 000
Investment of Interest realized on Sinking, Insurance & Fund Investments ...	36,000
	2 54,143

The increase of Rs. 28,602 in General Superintendence is due principally to the necessity for increasing the provision for Law Charges which are placed at Rs. 30,000 against Rs. 23,000 for 1907-08, and to the provision of an electric lift at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,000.

The increase of Rs. 18,763 in the Fire Brigade follows sanctions already allowed by the Standing Committee and the Corporation for improved service and extra staff. In the Health Department the increase of Rs. 79,688 is due to the wages of menials being raised owing to the dearness of living in Bombay, to the augmentation of the staff of scavengers and halalkhors to meet the growing requirements of the City, and to increased charges for repairs to carts and urinals. The raising of a new loan of Rs. 12 75 000 and provision for a loan of Rs. 15,00,000 for street improvement purposes explain the increase of Rs. 41,090 under Debt.

The increased contribution of Rs. 50,000 to the City Improvement Trust is based on the actual payment of Rs. 3,56,000 made in 1907-08. The extra provision of 50,000 for investment of interest realized on Sinking, &c., Funds is nominal, a per contra entry being made on the income side of the account.

CLOSING BALANCE.

The closing balance is estimated at Rs. 13,05,362 or Rs. 12,05,362 above the minimum required by law thus:—

Opening balance	Rs.	17,28,765	
Income	"	94,71,000	
	Rs.	1,11,99,765	
Expenditure	"	98,94,403	
Closing balance	Rs.	13,05,362	

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Prize Distribution.

The Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins presided at the annual distribution of prizes to the children of the Bombay Education Society's Schools, held last evening on the Schools' premises, Parel Road, Byculla. A large number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the Society's work were present.

The following reports were submitted:

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Shortly after our last Annual Meeting in December the Matriculation results were published. There were seven boys and one girl in the Matriculation Class of 1906. The boys took up Latin as their Second Language and the girls French, which was taught by the Headmistress of the Girls' School. The whole class appeared for the examination, four from the School and three privately, and all passed. It was a pleasure to teach the the class, for the pupils worked very well, especially at Latin, in which subject the boys sent up from the School obtained an average of 62 per cent. Three boys appeared for the Subordinate Medical Examination and stood first, third, and ninth on the list of nine boys who passed in the Bombay Presidency. Special attention has been paid to Drawing, and the results have been steadily improving. This year 16 boys passed the First Grade Examination and 3 the Second Grade. The latter is the test required for the School Final Examination. The first of the Home Travelling Scholarships granted by the Government of India to members of the domiciled community in this country was awarded to Mr. A. Dracup, an ex-pupil of this School, it is tenable for three or four years and is worth £200 per annum. The strength of the Cadets is well maintained. Under Color-Sergeant Luxa's training, our A and B teams distinguished themselves in the Cadet Competition for the Blaney Cup. The A Team stood first with 128 points and the B Team second with 97 points. The boys took a great interest in their games. In Hockey the School reached the finals. In a keenly contested match we were beaten by one goal and so lost the Cup, which we had held for two years. Our Junior Cricket Team retains the Giles' Shield, which we have now held for three years in succession. In the six years the Shield has been competed for we have held it four times. Our thanks are due to the gentlemen who have assisted in the series of monthly and sometimes bi-monthly lectures given to the boys, and especially to Mr. Fritchley for kindly assisting us with his Magic Lantern. The Headmaster gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness to the School Staff, which has been considerably strengthened and improved.

GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Maibel Bwye, the first girl who has been sent up from these Schools, successfully passed the Matriculation examination last year. Two girls—Gladys Catley and Sylvia Scott—were also sent up for the 8th Standard special test and passed. It is necessary to pass this test before preparing to gain a Junior Teachers' Certificate or entering Kindergarten teaching. Girls will be again sent up this year, and also for the Junior Cambridge examination. Two Challenge Cups were won this year at the Girls' High Schools Athletic Association's Competition—one for Skipping and the other for Indian Clubs. The girls who have left School during the past three years have been successfully placed, and are all working satisfactorily in their different positions. Miss Simpkinson, Headmistress of the Frere Fletcher School, has shown much interest in the girls, and has given four of them every consideration and care whilst they have acted as pupil teachers in her school. The amount of Domestic Economy, which includes needlework, cutting out and cooking, compares favourably with the Syllabus for the course of training for girls over 17 laid down for the Girls' Public Day Schools in England. The Headmistress desires to thank all the teachers and matrons for the earnest way they have worked and co-operated with her during the past year.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Mrs. Arnould examined the Girls' High School, Byculla in cooking, on October 31st, and reports as follows: "Great pains had evidently been given to the instruction of the girls, and they take considerable interest in their work. I was much pleased with everything that I saw, and was particularly impressed with both the cleanliness and the neatness with which the work was done." On November 1st, Mrs. Quicke and Mrs. Arnould examined the School in needlework. They singled out the hemming and stitching as being very creditable; but they suggested that more attention should be paid to button-holing and herring-boning. In all Standards the work was beautifully clean. On November 4th, Mrs. Arnould examined the School in cutting out. The work was skilfully done but a greater measure of success would have been attained if the scissors with which the girls were provided had been sharper! The Schools have been inspected by the Inspector of Education but his report has not yet been received.

INSPECTION IN RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.

In religious knowledge the School have been working to the Diocesan Syllabus of Instruction, and have been inspected by the Diocesan Inspector, who reports: "I have examined both the Schools of the Bombay Education Society in religious knowledge. I am satisfied with the general level of knowledge shown, and the plan of the Syllabus appears to have been carefully followed. In some cases it was quite delightful to see the eagerness and pleasure with which the children answered: they had evidently enjoyed their Scripture lessons. But I would take this opportunity of reminding all teachers whose duty it is to give religious instruction that, to be worth anything, it requires continual thought and care. A bright manner, a clear method, and a knowledge of what will appeal to a child's minds are at least as necessary for success in religious instruction as in any branch of secular education. The amount of interest which the teacher takes in the Scripture lesson will always be reflected in the mind of the child."

HEALTH OF THE SCHOOL.

There is one point which seems to deserve particular mention, and that is the good health usually enjoyed by those attending these Schools. Byculla perhaps would hardly be known to most people as the Brighton of Bombay, and yet it is a fact that it is a rare thing to have cases of serious sickness among the children. This no doubt is partly due to the fact that they have at all times the careful supervision of the Presidency Surgeon, but it must also be due in some measure to the healthiness of the situation of the Schools. The Society is again grateful to Dr. Davar, Surgeon Dentist, for his free attendance to orphan children in the Society's Schools. The Society continues to be greatly indebted to Mr. C. N. Hall for the time and trouble which he freely expends on behalf of the Schools and the Press in his position as Honorary Treasurer. It is difficult to know what successive Secretaries of the Schools would do without the experience and the advice which Mr. Hall is so able and so willing to place at their service. The Schools are still under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Macnee, and it is difficult to exaggerate the benefit which they derive from having a Headmaster and Headmistress who so absolutely devote themselves to their important work. The remarkable air of health and happiness which pervades the Schools is due to the never ceasing thoughtfulness of Mr. and Mrs. Macnee for all those under their care. The educational successes of the Schools measured by examinations are extremely creditable, but the success of the general education given to each individual child in every department of its life is more creditable still, and for the achievement of this the best thanks of the Society are due to the Headmaster and Headmistress.

After distributing the prizes to the boys and the girls, the chairman addressed the assembly. Sir Lawrence in the course of a very instructive and practical address said that he was glad to note the high standard of excellence as was shown by the report. The report was so satisfactory that he had no criticisms to make thereon. But he would congratulate the Honorary Secretary on his being able to present such a satisfactory report. It represented a picture in which best colours were used and he was sure those colours represented reality. The results of the Matriculation and the Subordinate Medical examinations showed that the students had encountered the examination test in a very creditable manner. He was extremely glad to notice that a student of these schools had been selected for Home-travelling scholarship. That should be a great encouragement to other boys of the School because one could not fail to see that the boy who had acquired a scholarship of £200, tenable for three years, opened up a possibility of a great future before him. The scholarship was not beyond the reach of other students of this school in future, and though every one of them could not have its yet there was no reason why all boys should not be very strong competitors for the scholarship obtained by one from among them, Master Dracup. Sir Lawrence Jenkins continuing said that he had noticed with satisfaction that the cadet company had done extremely well. He was not altogether a stranger to that company which he had the opportunity of inspecting recently. He was favourably impressed with the progress they had made. He was strongly in favour of cadet volunteering because it taught the boys many virtues. It taught them discipline and gave them the capacity to do and endure work, and that was a great advantage to boys when they reached man's estate. It was essential for a good future career to form the character of the boys. The boys were successful in athletic sports, and the two challenge trophies which were placed before them that evening bore witness to their good work on the cricket ground and at the shooting range. He had the advantage of a long acquaintance with Mr. Macnee and he very well knew how keen and ardent an educationist that gentleman was. He was in no way surprised that the school over which he presided with such conspicuous success should present such a favourable and satisfactory report at the end of the year. However, he was sure that Mr. Macnee would be the first to acknowledge that it was not to him alone that the success was due. The lady who presided over the Girls' Schools with such ability and tact must come in for a very large share of the praise. The whole teaching staff also, which Mr. Macnee had so favourably presented to them, deserved their warm thanks for the good work done by them in their respective sphere.

The Chief Justice next alluded to the importance of introducing Shorthand and Book-keeping as a prominent part of the children's education. He said he was not going to enlarge upon the advantages of the development of commercial and industrial education in the schools. He had not the time nor did he think himself competent to do it. He had always felt that shorthand and book-keeping might with advantage form part of boys' and girls' education. It was said that shorthand had the disadvantage of leading one to bad spelling. That could not be true of systems which were not based on phonetic principles, and those systems could be followed by the children without the fear of effecting any branch of their knowledge. He referred to the system elaborated by Sir Edward Clarke and also one which was adopted by the Cambridge Shorthand Society which was under the patronage of a former Governor of Bombay, Lord Reay. The knowledge of shorthand was in itself an advantage to students in many ways. It was most in demand at present and he himself found it very useful for taking notes. Book-keeping was a very dry subject and if he were to take the votes of the boys on the question they would certainly vote against its introduction. He attached great value to the knowledge of book-keeping which was based on very helpful and instructive principles. He was sure that those who understood the principles of book-keeping could make a very fair start on the road to success in life and at the same time it had undoubtedly great educational value which could not be disregarded. The would not give them any more of his pet ideas of education, but refer to another point.

Sir Lawrence then referred to the interest evinced by the honorary treasurer and the hon. secretary. The former, Mr. C. N. Hall, was able to render such valuable services to the Society as earned for him the gratitude of them all. Mr. Macnee unreservedly acknowledged those services and also those of Mr. Arnold, the Honorary Secretary, who though not so long connected with the Society as Mr. Hall, had shown his devotion to their cause. In conclusion he wished the children every success in future.

On the motion of Mr Hall, seconded by Mr. Macnee, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the seconder remarking that the very instructive and practical suggestions thrown out by the chairman would surely receive the best consideration.

A very interesting musical programme was then gone through. The "Pilgrims and Poppies" by the infants was a very amusing item, the little ones discharging their respective part very creditably. 'Gavotte" by the girls of the senior classes were gone through with grace and musical accuracy, but the Highland Fling by Miss Broye and Miss F. Baylis was danced in a way that would do credit even to a professional dancer. They were deservedly applauded and the audience would not rest until it was repeated.

The proceedings terminated with "Here's a Health unto His Majesty," by the boys.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez. Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	....	Via Shanno Perfect.	Via Lisbon, Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 20th Nov. 1907.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Teheran	20	1	40 p m	1	18
Suez.....	20	2	15 p m	0	42

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 20th Nov. 1907.

	Latest Date.	Maximum Time. Hrs.	Mts.	Minimum Time. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta....	20th Nov. 1907.	4	12	0	3
" Karachee ..	Ditto	0	25	0	1
" Madras	Ditto	0	34	0	6

NOTICES.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bushire (27-10-07) Cables Emden Vigo and Lisbon St. Miquel right (20-11-07.)

RAILWAY RETURN,

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY,

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th Nov, on 17-28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	400	300	....	700
Or per mile of Railway	23	17	....	40
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	6,022	4,704	18	12,744
Total for 19 weeks..	6,422	5,004	18	13,444
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	287	297	5	589
Per mile of Ry. do. ...	22	17	....	40
Total to corresponding date do. ...	7,394	2,998	106	10,498

Increase for the week... ... Rs. 11
Do, to date ... ... " 2,746

A NEW RAO BAHADUR.

Honour for the Akalkot Administrator.

ON the 14th instant, the Commissioner of the Central Division, the Honourable Mr. A.C. Logan, I.C.S., held a durbar at Akalkot to confer on the Administrator, Mr. W. G. Rale, the title of Rao Bahadur.

Akalkot is a small Native State lying to the South-East of Sholapur. Its area is 498 square miles; its annual revenue is three and a half lakhs and the expenditure two and three quarter lakhs. It has a small military force of its own. The State is under the Collector of Sholapur as Political Agent. The Rajasaheb Fattesing is a minor and is at present undergoing education at Rajkot College.

The durbar was held in the Palace and was attended by the principal residents of Akalkot and Sholapur as well as by the friends of the Administrator. The Honourable Mr. A. C. Logan in an interesting speech dealt with the history of the State and the Administrator's career, and after conferring the title, handed the sanad over to the Administrator and had 'pan supari' &c. distributed to the assembly who were the guests of the State. Earlier in the day the State entertained over one hundred of the principal guests to breakfast in the Anand-bagh.

Mr. Logan's speech preceding the investiture was as follows:—

Gentlemen,—I have come here and convened this Durbar for the purpose of delivering to the Administrator Mr. Waman Ganesh Ralen Sunad, whereby H. E. the Viceroy of India has conferred on him the title of Rao Bahadur. It has given me great pleasure to come here, not only to do honour to Mr. Rale, but to see the Akalkot State. I had often heard that it was a pleasant place and well worth visiting; but I have not had an opportunity of coming here before. It is just 200 years since the State was founded, and perhaps you do not all know how it had its origin. History relates that when Shahu Raja of Satara in the year 1707 was marching with his army from the Godavary river to Satara, the people of Parad, led by their Patel Savaji, attacked him; but they were defeated and the Patel was killed. In the middle of the fight the Patel's wife seeing her husband slain rushed up to Shahu Raja and threw her little son at his feet, begging the Raja to protect him. Shahu Raja adopted the boy and called him Fattehsing Bhonsle and gave him the jaghir of Akalkot. This was the beginning of the State. Since then there have been seven chiefs up to Shrimant Shahuji Maloji who died in 1896, and the clever little boy, Fattehsing, who is now being educated at Rajkot will be the eighth. I wish to say a few words about your late Chief, Shrimant Shahji, whom I knew well. He was an amiable and good man who ruled the State to the best of his ability and whose memory is doubtless cherished by the people. In his time many roads and schools and other buildings for the benefit of the people were carried out and he took a great interest in the public gardens and much improved them. After his death, when Mr. Macnechie was Political Agent, other useful works were carried out such as some bungalows, the water-works and the fountain and garden round it which have so improved your town of Akalkot. And while I am talking about the town I will recall a very interesting thing, which perhaps some of you have heard from your forefathers. In the year 1804, that is 103 years ago, the great Duke of Wellington, who is renowned all over the world as one of the greatest generals that ever lived, came to Akalkot, not to attack it, but to clear away bands of robbers and dacoits that were plundering the ryots. To commemorate this visit I hope that some day the State will set up a bust or picture of the great Senapati; and you ought also to have a picture of the wife of Sayaji Patel of Parad throwing her boy Fattehsing at the feet of Shahu Raja, to commemorate the foundation of the State. I hope that this suggestion will be brought to the notice of the young chief, who is himself an artist; when he ascends his 'gadi' and wishes to add to the pictures which already adorn the palace. And now I come to the subject of this Durbar, which, as I said before, is to present Rao Bahadur Waman Ganesh Rale with his Sanad and I will recount the principal services for which Government have conferred the honour on him. Before he came to this State, Mr. Rale had been a Mamlatdar in Poona, Ahmednagar and Nasik, where he won the good opinion of his Collectors; and during the famine of 1899 he was appointed a special Magistrate to suppress dacoities in Ahmednagar and Khandesh. For his work at that time he received the praise of Government in a resolution. In 1903 he was placed on special duty in connection with the introduction of a system of irrigation in the Poona District, and as the Executive Engineer under whom he served, in reporting to Government, described him as a most zealous and capable officer. He was then promoted to the rank of Deputy Collector and in 1904 he was sent here to be the Administrator of the State under Mr. Bonus who was then Political Agent. Owing to special circumstances, on which I will not dwell, he had a particularly laborious task in examining the accounts of the State and putting things into proper order; and this task he so discharged as to win the complete approbation of the Political Agent and of Government. I myself am well acquainted with this work he did, and first recommended him to Government for the title which has now been conferred on him. He has now been three years in charge of the administration and you must all know with what zeal, industry and honesty he is managing it. The financial position of the State has greatly improved under his administration. In the year before he took charge, the net balances was 2¼ lakhs of Rupees; but it has now risen to 6 1/4 lakhs including the reserve with the Accountant General. There is thus a great deal of money available for the improvement of roads and buildings and for the improvement of the administration in all matters on which more money can usefully be spent. Moreover, if there should unhappily be a failure of the crops this season for want of sufficient rain it will be possible to grant the necessary suspensions of revenue and to provide any relief that may be required without involving the State in debt. You have lately seen your future Rajasaheb, Shrimant Fattehsing, the bright and intelligent youth who in a few years will be sitting on the 'gadi.' Miss Moxon whom you must all know well, a wise and excellent lady, is the guardian of his person and takes as much care of him as a mother of her son. Rao Bahadur Rale may be called the guardian of his property, and there seems every probability that when the young chief comes of age, he will receive the State free from all debt, full of improvements and with a substantial balance. I hope also that he will find his ryots happy and prosperous. It is specially for the good service that he has done in the Akalkot State that Government have conferred the title of Rao Bahadur on Mr. Rale, and therefore I decided to come and present the Sanad to him here, instead of in Poona, in order that all the people of the State may understand that Government is satisfied with his work, and also that you may see that Government is as ready to reward its officers for good service in a Native State as for good service done to itself. It is a proof of the benevolence of Government towards all the people of India that it gives honours to the man who works for the benefit of ryots and Rajas of Native States, just as to those who work for the benefit of Government itself. You know that beyond Rs. 14,000, which Government receives from the State in place of the body of horsemen which the Chief is bound by treaty to keep up for the defence of the empire, Government does not get any revenue or profit from the Akalkot State. And therefore it is not to the profit or loss of Government if the ryots are rich or poor, or if there is a balance of many lakhs or no balance at all. Yet Government lend one of their best officers to manage the State during the minority of the Chief, and when he does good work they make him a Rao Bahadur. This is a clear proof of the benevolence of the British Government towards all the people of India.

My friend Mr. Mountford, your able Political Agent, has come with me, as you see, to assist at this ceremony in honour of Rao Bahadur Rale who has his confidence and support, and I am glad to see that some of Mr. Rale's personal friends have come long distances to show their esteem for him. Perhaps more would have come had I been able to give longer notice of this Durbar; but owing to circumstances that have arisen I was obliged to hold the Durbar at once, or I should not have been able to do so at all. But I was anxious to present this Sanad to Rao Bahadur Rale myself, because I know him and have great regard for him. I am sure that all who are present here will join with me in congratulating him on the honour he has received and in expressing a hope that he may live long to enjoy it.

20TH DECCAN HORSE.

Transferred to Bangalore

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD Nov. 20.

The 20th Deccan Horse left the station today on their march to Bangalore where they proceed on transfer. The regiment was played out by the Bands of the 13th Hussars and the 96th Berar Infantry, and near the

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE FUR AND THE WEARER.

With the approach of November the tide of gay life is flowing back into Paris, writes our Paris correspondent. From the Riviera and from Egypt, from Breton chateaux and Norman orchards, the Parisiennes are returning to make the capital of France again the capital of fashion, of beauty, and of a luxury that knows well how not to be gross. To some it may seem that the first business of the returned Parisienne will be to provide herself with a fresh supply of the dainty dresses that have made for her a reputation the women of other nations can only envy. Ah, but it is not so. To the Parisienne winter has but one justification, and the clerk of the weather but one excuse for playing off upon poor humanity a joke that lost all its humour with its novelty—and that went long ago. And that justification? It is furs. For, were it not for the winter how could one wear them? And if one could not wear furs . . .? To the Parisienne the prospect is too sad, too drear, to be even contemplated. For to the Parisienne furs are not a mere passing interest. They are a science and an art. How else could she achieve with them results so admirable? She wants to know all she can of weapons so potent, and therefore "Le Figaro," always cognizant of her needs, has issued a special illustrated supplement showing what Paquin can do to supply them. In it is the whole history of the fur, from the snowy plains and frozen steppes of Siberia, across the ice-bound Ural Mountains, through the hands of the most skilled furriers of Europe, into the magnificent saloons in the Rue de la Paix or Dover-street, where they are shown for the delectation of the fashionable world. It is a story as interesting as a fairy tale, as romantic and yet true. What woman who reads it will not afterwards wear her furs with fresh knowledge and enhanced charm?

THE INCROYABLE COLLAR.

The high incroyable collar is a novelty from Paris which is likely to find favour this season, and it appears on many of the coats how on view in the shops. It is made either in the most supple and thin of velvets or in satin, folded softly over a thin but carefully-fitted lining, and it is, as a rule, extremely high in the sides and back, ending at each side of the chin in front, so that this height need not be modified. Sometimes an appearance of added height is giving by running the lower edges of the collar fronts down upon the coats in a point, thus giving several inches of depth to the appearance of the collar fronts. To keep these collars becomingly close to the throat and in place, soft little scarves may be run around the inside of the collar at the top and tied under the chin in front, the knot filling the open space left by the collar. These collars must, of course, be very carefully cut and fitted, but a little study and experiment will prepare even the average tailor for their making. They are not only becoming, but do away with the necessity for constant wearing of neck furs.

COLOURS OF THE SEASON.

For evening wear corn colour is very effective, and it is one of the first favourites with women who can wear it, and this includes nearly every one. There are also many excellent shades in pale rose which come out well for evening wear, and the varieties of hand embroidery always offer opportunity for individuality in the trimming scheme. Hand embroidery on net is sold by the yard in bands and motifs, and the hand-made designs of embroidery and lace or velvet are well liked. The prettiest of these trimmings are in one tone colouring, or in one tone relieved by touches of gold or silver, and monotone colouring is the keynote of a majority of the handsome frocks. Pompadour silk, with white net and lace, makes a lovely evening gown. One design has the skirt of net, heavily appliqued with lace, and the bodice is of the silk extending at the back into long sash ends falling nearly to the hem of the skirt and edged with lace. Many charming gowns are being made of pale blue Liberty satin. One lovely evening frock has panels of chiffon intermixed with the satin. These panels are deeply fringed and embroidered in lavender, and the back panel has a sash effect. The corsage of chiffon is embroidered in lavender and edged with mink, and the chiffon sleeves are surmounted by a double frill of lace, with silver lace above it. The vast of pleated net is threaded with silver, and the square neck is finished with a fold of silver tissue.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

363—Detail for the week ending Saturday the 23rd instant.
To-day Thursday the 21st—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a m.
II—"L" Coy Parade a. 7-45 a m. on company parade ground.
III—"I", "E" and "M" Co's Parade on the Maidan at 4 p m.
Friday the 22nd—School of Arms at the Y M C Association at 7 p. m.
II—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.
364 Enrolments—The undermen having been enrolled are taken on the strength and posted to "H" Company:—
No 6186 Cadet H Bentham. No 6187 Cadet C Chappel and No 6188 Cadet E Critchell.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS F. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

* * * *

242 N. C. O.'s CLASS No. 2 Co.

There will be instruction for the N C O's Class at Mahalaxmi Fort as under:—
Thursday at 9 p m—Dress Khaki and Caps
Saturday at 9 p m—Dress Khaki and Helmet.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

	500 yds.		600 yds.
S Major H Solley	*30 Sc 30	25 —	1=24
Gr O M P Clyne	*29 Sc 29	25 —	1=24
Corpl F Hainsworth	28 Sc 28	35 +	1=26
Gr W Thomson	28 Sc 28	22 +	1=23
Ispir F Trendalai	22 Sc 22	*26 +	1=27
Gr A W Barker	26 Sc 26	22 +	1=23
Gr H Strickland	24 Sc 22	*26 +	1=26
Br W Geldart	22 + 3=25	21 +	4=25
Sagt T W Venn	25 + 1=26	18 +	4=22
S I A E Mabet	23 + 3=26	19 +	4=23
Gr H E Grimshaw	21 + 3=24	16 +	4=20
Gr J C White	19 + 3=22	17 +	4=21
Gr E E Syrnes	25 Sc 25	10 +	1=11
Sagt R Barker	20 Sc 20	12 +	1=13
Sapper B Breslauer	19 Sc 19	2 +	1=3
Sapper J Taylor	5 Sc 5	8 +	1=9

* Winners of Spoons.

The next Spoon Competition will be held at Santa Cruz on the 24th instant at 300 and 500 yards.

A. W. BARKER, Hon. Sec.
B. V. A. R. Assn.

344 STRENGTH.

Sergt T F Dixon E E Co having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chakla, Cumarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total	1	1	84
Total plague deaths to date	141,279		
Same date last year	2	1	91

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

NOVEMBER, 19th 1907.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	46	42	0
B	157	153	16
C	*3	70	2
D	14	9	0
E	180	177	7
F & G	105	24	0
Total to date	504	475	25
Total rats killed			1,054

BY THE WAY.

NEW FELLOWS AT OXFORD.

The place left vacant at Lincoln College by Mr. Owen M. Edwards's appointment as chief inspector of Welsh Schools has been filled by Mr. Edward Irving Carlyle, who matriculated at St. John's College and obtained his degree in 1895, taking a First in History. Six years later Mr. Carlyle won a Fellowship at Merton. Already he has entered the field of authorship with a Life of Cobbett. Hertford College have elected one of their own undergraduates to a Fellowship in Ancient History. Mr. Norman Whately, an old Radley boy, entered Hertford in 1903, and since then he has been a conspicuous figure in Oxford life. Certain of taking a First in Moderations and in Literae Humaniores, he could afford the time to pilot one of the undergraduate journals of the University, and to be anything but a hermit in his own college.

AT TRINITY AND QUEEN'S.

Some time ago Queen's elected Mr. William Temple, of Balliol, to a Fellowship and now they have given a Fellowship to Mr. F. B. Pidduck—one of the most brilliant men of his year. Mr. Pidduck "potted" two of the University's scholarships in Mathematics. He also secured a First in Physics, a First both in Mathematical Moderations and Finals. Trinity have gone to New College for their Lecturer in Ancient History. Mr. R. Coupland came up to New College from Winchester and took a splendid First in the "Greats" examination of 1907.

THE FIFTH COMET OF THE YEAR.

From the Washburn Observatory, Madison, Wis., U. S. A., comes the announcement that a new comet has been discovered by Mr. Mellish in the constellation Hydra. This is the fifth new comet of the year; of these Mr. Mellish has found two, M. Giacobini, of Nice, two, and Mr. Daniel, of Princeton, New Jersey, one, this latter being the comet visible during August to the naked eye. The new Mellish discovery at present rises about 1.30 a. m. some distance south-east of the bright star Procyon, but owing to its movement towards Canis Minor in a north-westerly direction it will rise earlier each successive night, and at the end of the month will be above the horizon before midnight. Should it, therefore, become at all a prominent object, it will next month be favourably situated for observation during convenient hours.

THE NEW CANON OF CHESTER.

The Bishop of Chester has appointed his old friend and fellow-collegian the Rev. F. W. Spurling, who is already engaged on mission work in the diocese, to the vacant residential canonry of Chester Cathedral. The new Canon was a Scholar of Wadham College, Oxford, at the same time as Bishop Jayne, to whom he is about two years senior. Owing to some conscientious scruples, he did not take Holy Orders until very late in life: but he has had long and varied educational experience as Assistant-master at West-minster School and at Rugby; and also at Brasenose, Wadham, and Keble, where he succeeded Dr. Jayne as tutor. Canon Spurling is a divine of singularly refined and scholarly temperament.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE "V.C."

In the recently published "Letters of Queen Victoria" we learn that her Majesty always objected to a wearer of the Victoria Cross being alluded to as a "V. C." "No one," she held, "could be called a Victoria Cross, and, moreover, 'V.C.' means Vice-Chancellor." Having stated her objections to the designation "V.C." the Queen suggested "D.V.C." as an amendment, to stand for "Decorated with the Victoria Cross" or "R.V.C." as an alternative, to mean "Bearer of the Victoria Cross," which her Majesty preferred of the two. To illustrate her argument, she pointed out that "K.G." meant a Knight of the Garter, "C. B." a Companion of the Bath, "M. P." a member of Parliament, and "M. D." a Doctor of Medicine. Only the letters "V.C." could not properly be used to describe a man. Her Majesty's suggestion was never put into practice.

MAIZE FROM NATAL.

"It is an ill wind," &c., and the present high prices fetched for wheat and other cereals are benefiting the farmers of the Garden Colony, who are now, for the first time in Natal's history, sending regular supplies of maize, mealies, or Indian corn (as it is variously designated) to Mark-lane. The Agent-General for the Colony has obtained very good prices for recent shipments, 28s. 6d. per quarter being secured last week for one consignment. It is not, perhaps, generally known that mealie-meal makes excellent porridge, while mealie-meal cakes are not to be despised.

SIR BINDON BLOOD.

It is announced that the British Army is about to lose a notable figure in General Sir Bindon Blood, who has just received permission to go on the retired list. Most of his service has been passed in India, where he has taken part in nearly every campaign during the last twenty years. It was thought at one time, the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" states, that he would ultimately become Commander-in-Chief in India, but circumstances have been against him. He retired from the command of the troops in the Punjaub last year, and has since been living quietly on his Irish estates in county Clare. His service extends to forty-seven years.

MR. KIPLING AND THE REPORTER.

One of the Winnipeg papers prints an amusing bit of reminiscence by a reporter, who, when a callow youth, interview d Mr. Kipling on his former visit to Winnipeg some years ago. He approached Mr. Kipling before he had left the car, and was "mildly peering" through the window at the town, and asked him the stock question: "What do you think of our city?" Mr. Kipling turned gravely round and said: "My young friend, as I have not yet got out of my car I do not see that any impressions I may have formed of Winnipeg would be of any interest to anybody. As to my opinions on other matters, those that I think worth while I give in my books. I have played every end of this newspaper game myself, so I don't think you need waste your time. Every reporter has his failures and his successes. You can put down this morning's assignment as one of your failures." Mr. Kipling, on his present visit to Winnipeg, has evidently been more considerate to the Pressmen.

THE NIGHT SIDE OF LONDON.

Mr. F. B. Meyer, who writes in the "Sunday at Home" on his visit to the United States, compares the night side of London unfavourable with that of New York. The most remarkable feature of the streets of New York was the complete absence of drunken cases. To see two strong policemen taking a drunken woman to the police-station is a very ordinary spectacle in Lambeth; and there are as many women in the public-houses as men, many of them with pitiable little babes at their breast. But there were no drunken men in the streets, and my guide told me that drunken women are practically unknown. There were no drunken affrays, no ghastly fights, no scenes between husbands and wives, or men and women mad with liquor and no children in the public-houses. We went in to drinking-dens where the worst characters of the city congregated, but so far as I could see there was nothing of that sodden bestiality with which workers in the poorer parts of London and other large cities are but too familiar. For this state of things Mr. Meyer cannot account, except that he was told that the publicans are held responsible for the over-drinking of their customers: and that the penalties are so severe that they do not dare to ply their customers with liquor or allow them to drink beyond a certain point.

AUSTRALIA AND THE STRAND SITE.

Sir William Lyne has succeeded in getting his preliminary vote of £1,000 in connexion with the acquisition of a portion of the "island site" in the Strand for the erection of a "Commonwealth Building." It was carried by a two-to-one majority after a lengthy debate. The vote, Sir William explained would cover the expenses of preparation of plans and enable him to negotiate with the London County Council. The opposition to the vote was principally based on the doubts as to the ultimate cost of the building. Mr. Cook the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, said it might cost anything from £70,000 to £200,000.

THE Rev. H. J. Harvey, chairman of the Essex Congregational Union, defines bazaars, from a man's point of view, as "a system of psinless extraction."

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE BABY PRINCES.

The Prince of the Asturias, who, by the way, travelled incognito, is paying his first visit to England, while his popular cousin, Prince Olaf of Norway, is renewing old acquaintances, being quite a seasoned traveller. The little heir to the throne of Spain is too young to appreciate how great a favourite he will be, and will therefore not enjoy the feeling of idolisation that fell to the lot of Prince Olaf last November. Still, a great deal of preparation has had to be made at Kensington Palace—the birthplace of Queen Victoria—for his proper reception. He will leave the Royal nursery at Madrid with its Hassall and Cecil Aldin friezes, and in its place will find himself in rooms equally cosy if less ornate. Probably the happiest person in England at the present time is the grandmother of the Prince of the Asturias Princess Henry of Battenberg, who idolises him. It is the Princess who has superintended all the arrangements for the Royal baby's reception, and who is looking after his comfort, notwithstanding the presence of a Spanish nurse. It is just a year since Prince Olaf visited England and became the lion of the season. The Prince has grown a good deal since his last visit. But he is still the same merry, irresponsible little fellow who won the heart of the nation a year ago. He is as self-possessed as ever and gravely returns the salutes of the soldiers and sailors who go out of their way to earn the princely recognition. At the sound of the National Anthem he draws himself straight up and holds his hand to his forehead with great respect.

LADEN WITH PRESENTS.

Young Prince Olaf has arrived laden with presents for his English cousins. No one has been forgotten. "I didn't bring diabolo," he said to Princess Mary of Wales, "because I knew you would all have it, but I have brought you some real Norwegian games instead." The Prince is eagerly looking forward to the "command" performances at Windsor, for then he sees an entirely new world. Last year he had the experience of seeing all Mr. Lewis Waller's preparations for his performance of "Robin Hood," for as it rained all the day preceding the production, he was unable to go out in the park, and found himself instead in the Waterloo Chamber. He watched the rehearsal intently, alternately asking questions and applauding, and, when the rehearsal was over, with a discretion beyond his years, he sent for the Maid Marian, Miss Evelyn Millard, and shook her by the hand with quiet dignity. After this he received the other actresses, who were all obliged to restrain their desire to pick up the little critic and smother him with kisses. Since his last visit Prince Olaf's education has not been neglected, and to-day he speaks French with great proficiency, and he can also express himself in German. A recent story from Norway tells how Prince Olaf saw a child visitor sitting on Queen Maud's knee. "You mustn't sit there," he said, obviously annoyed "that's my place." King Haakon called the little visitor and lifted him on to his own knee. For a moment Prince Olaf looked on in silence. At last he stepped forward to the child and protested again. "And you mustn't sit there, either. That's mother's place." The entire Court went wild with unrestrained laughter.

STORIES FOR THE KING.

The celebrated American story-teller, Miss Helen Mar has had the honour of appearing before King Edward, during the last few years more frequently perhaps than any other entertainer. Flushed with her success in British society Miss Mar is now holidaying in New York, where she is delighting her friends with intimate information concerning the kind of anecdotes King Edward likes to hear. Miss Mar has frequently had the good fortune to make his Majesty laugh—very heartily, too. It is not quite exact to say that the King "roars" over a good story—his laugh is a kind of jovial chuckle while he applauds by clapping his hands. The stories that succeed best with King Edward and the members of the Royal Family are short and pointed ones, hardly more than jokes and Miss Mar has told as many as thirty such stories in a single recitation in the Royal circle. And the King is fond of hearing his favourite stories over and over again. Several times Miss Mar has protested "Oh, his Majesty has heard that," when distinguished guests have made requests for a certain anecdote, but the King has quickly remarked, "That doesn't matter. Go ahead, please. I like it." No matter how an audience applauds if the King is present an artist may not respond to an encore unless his Majesty sends and requests it. Miss Mar had the honour to appear at the first concert which the King attended after he ascended the throne—a concert given by the Royal Orchestral Society at the Queen's Hall. At this performance Miss Mar received an encore and went back and acknowledge it. She should have waited until the master of the ceremonies presented the King's request which to her great confusion she found awaiting her after she had acceded to the encore.

THE POOR MAN'S CARDINAL.

Dr. Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, is to be created a cardinal at a Consistory which the Pope will hold in the middle of December. The Archbishop, by his beneficent work in Southwark, earned the title of the "Poor Man's Archbishop" just as Cardinal Manning earned the appellation of "The Poor Man's Cardinal." The conferring of the honour will complete a trilogy of events notable in the recent history of the Church of Rome. There fell vacant simultaneously the Sovereign See the Metropolitan, See of England, and the Suffragan Bishopric of Manchester. Each was filled by a man of the people. Archbishop Bourne is the son of a London postoffice official. The father of the Pope is a village postman. The Bishop of Salford is the son of a manufacturing tradesman in Manchester. In the days of his youth Archbishop Bourne had a hard struggle. His father worked himself to death, and yet left his mother penniless. But even at that early period there was one person who foresaw, and not only foresaw but foretold, a great future for the poor post-office official's son. This was his aunt, a Miss Bourne, with whom the future cardinal lived in penury and obscurity. A friend who called one day upon Miss Bourne found her making a magnificent piece of Irish lace. So costly a piece of work, amid such surroundings, naturally provoked an inquiry, to which Miss Bourne replied: "It is for my little nephew, when he becomes a Bishop." The future cardinal is a man of vast organising powers and his energy, like his charity, is boundless. Dignified in bearing, stern of countenance, but kindly in disposition he is the right man for the new position to which he will be called. His rule is of iron. Few cardinals have come to eminence at an age so early as Dr. Bourne, who is only forty-six, indeed, his election to the Archbishopric of Westminster was strongly opposed on the score of his youth.

"A RATHER SUSCEPTIBLE CHANCELLOR."

When Sir W. S. Gilbert wrote: "I'm not so old, nor yet so plain, and I'm quite prepared to marry again," it is not possible that he could have had the present Lord Chancellor in his eye, because it is more than twenty years ago since the words were penned. But the Lord Chancellor of Iolanthe must be an excellent example of the type, for what is true of the librettist's creation is true of Lord Loreburn, whose recent engagement to Miss Hicks-Beach, a niece of Lord St. Aldwyn, has caused the greatest interest everywhere. This important announcement at once dispels the recent rumorous of his Lordship's impending retirement from the Woolsack owing to sustained ill-health. At the same time, it gives colour to another rumour that Lord Loreburn is not such an uncompromising Liberal as was "Bob Reid," for he is marrying into a strong Conservative family. Lord Loreburn, who is just sixty-one years of age, has had a most brilliant career, his path, even from his earliest schooldays at Cheltenham, having been bestrewn with honours. As Robert Threshie Reid he was Oxford's wicket-keeper, and a brilliant one at that. While he was at Balliol he represented the University at racquets against Cambridge for three years in succession. He was called to the Bar in 1871, and nine years after sat in Parliament as member for Hereford. He has reached the Woolsack by way of Solicitor-General and Attorney-General. He is a keen-eyed man, with features which suggest the Turf rather than the Woolsack. The first Lady Loreburn died three years ago. Strange to say, many of the members of the Liberal Cabinet are widowers. There are the Prime Minister, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Tweedmouth, and the Marquis of Ripon, while Mr. Haldane and Mr. McKenna are bachelors. Miss Hicks-Beach has just passed her fortieth year. She is a woman of strong character and charitable instincts. She has a great admiration for the Lord Chancellor, and is certain to make just the right helpmate for one whose duties embody a great deal of entertaining.

A DISTINGUISHED VETERAN.

One of the most distinguished of our older politicians, the Marquis of Ripon, has just celebrated his eightieth birthday. His lordship first entered Parliament as Viscount Goderich at the age of twenty-five. In less than seven years he became Under-Secretary for War, and was subsequently Secretary of State for India, Viceroy of India, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Colonial Secretary. In his capacity of Viceroy he received a certain amount of adverse criticism because his innate good nature was such that he used to return the salutes of the natives in the streets of Calcutta, which was considered a breach of etiquette. It is said that Lord Ripon once laughingly remarked to a friend that no one approved of his Indian policy except his old Scotch gardener! Lord Ripon is very wealthy. He is a landowner to the extent of 21,000 acres. Studley Royal, his place at Ripon, is a handsome building, with magnificent grounds which contain some interesting ruins. It is also noted for its fine Dutch gardens. The marquis has always been "persona grata" at Court (the late Lady Ripon was a great friend of Queen Alexandra's), and at Studley he has entertained the King, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family.

By order of the London County Council all the fire alarm posts in the East End of London have been fitted with white enamel plates upon which are inscribed in Yiddish the usual instructions for manipulating the alarms.

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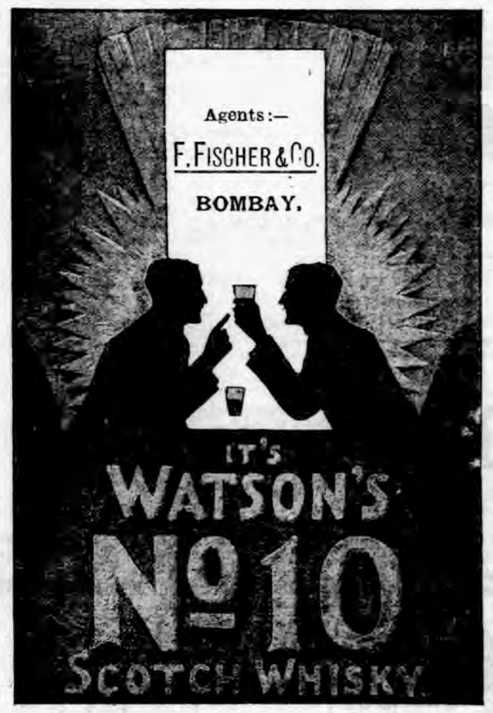

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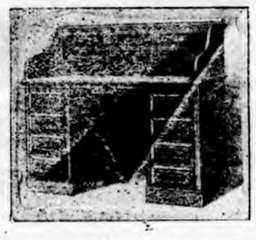

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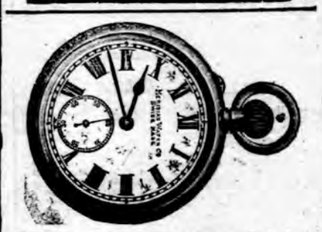

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